THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY NEVILLE B. CRAIG, NEAR THE SOUTH WEST CORNER OF THE DIAMOND——WEEKLY PAPER, TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE——SEMI-WEEKLY PAPER, FOUR DOLLARS PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE——ADVERTISING ON REASONABLE TERMS.

VOLUME 48. TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 23, 1833. NUMBER 63.

New Stourbridge Glass Works.

J. ROBINSON & SON,

GRATEFUL for the very liberal patronage they have heretofore received, beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have considerably reduced the prices of their Glass.—They still continue to manufacture all kinds of

FLINT GLASS WARE,

AT THEIR OLD STAND,

No. 10, Corner of Ross and Second streets.

where all orders in their line will meet with immediate attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand. Orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

N. B. Terms will be found as low as at any other manufactory in the western country.

Pittsburgh, March 8.—tf.

FAMILY FLOUR,

CONSTANTLY kept for sale by CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE, No. 8, Market street.

March 8, 1833.

5000 LBS. COTTON YARN, No. 5 a 10;
600 lbs. Candlewick;
Carded Cotton;
Carpet Yarn and Coverlet Yarn.
Sattinet Warps.

For sale by GEO. COCHRAN, of R'd,
January 29, 1833. No. 26 Wood street.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality—also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by H. MAC SHANE,
march 22, 1831.—tf Front street.

THE Subscribers are now receiving from the Eastern Markets, and offer for sale

A large and well selected assortment of

GROCERIES,

To which they invite the attention of their friends.

Also, on hand, Five Tons Scorched Salts; 200 bushels Dried Apples.

DICKEY & CAROTHERS.

Dec. 21, 1832.—tf

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30 CASKS superior Sugar-house Molasses;
400 Missouri Hides;
10 quarter Casks Malaga Wine;
20 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
50 boxes smoked Herring;
100 do. Cincinnati Soap;
Received by late arrivals, and for sale by
H. MAC SHANE,
Feb. 14—tf. 76 Front street.

COOK'S REGISTER *and Lottery and Exchange Telegraph* is published semi-monthly, at one dollar per annum.

Contents—Bank Note Table of the Rates of Exchange at Pittsburgh; a copious description of the altered and counterfeit Bank Notes that are in circulation in the west; a list of Broken Banks; prices of Gold, Stocks, &c. Subscriptions received at GEORGE A. COOK'S Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

October 21, 1831.—tf

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between ALFRED COCHRAN & JAS. IRWIN, trading under the title of Cochran & Irwin, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by James Irwin.

ALFRED COCHRAN,
JAMES IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 1, 1833. [Jan. 18.—tf.]

FOR RENT,

A FIRST Rate Wagon Tavern Stand. Also, for Rent, several Business Stands, situated in the most public parts of the city. For terms, inquire of DAVID GREER,
Jan. 15, 1833. *Lumber Merchant.*

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished, at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

NOTES AND GOLD.

EVERY description of Bank Note Paper discounted at reduced rates. The highest premium paid for Foreign and American GOLD.

Notes and Drafts collected: interest allowed on Special Deposits.

GEORGE A. COOK.
Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
Sept. 21, 1832.

JUST received, per Steam Boat Navarino, and for sale by JAMES IRWIN, corner of Market and Water streets:

100 barrels of Molasses.

ALSO, IN STORE,

5 tons Scorched Salts.

March 15, 1833—tf

Jefferson Foundry.

THE UNDERSIGNED most respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have commenced the Iron Foundry Business, on the premises, Front street, (between Smithfield and Grant streets,) known as the Jefferson Foundry, where all orders will be received for Castings, Land or Boat Steam Engines, Machinery, &c., and will be executed with punctuality, and on the most reasonable terms.

SAM'L SMITH,
BENJ. MINIS.

may 4, 1832—tf

JAMES IRWIN

HAS on hand, and offers for sale, on accommodating terms—

25,000 pounds BACON;
3,500 do. FEATHERS;
2,000 do. CAST STEEL;
500 do. CROWLEY STEEL;
700 do. ZINC;
4,000 do. LAMP BLACK;
4,000 do. COTTON YARN, No. 5 a 10;
500 do. CANDLEWICK;
35 barrels PITCH;
30 boxes Ky. Manufactured do.;
40 kegs do. do. do.;
20 barrels Prime PORK;
150 do. No. 2 and 3 MACKEREL;
30 tons LOG WOOD;
80 Salted HIDES;
200 Dry do.;
500,000 Kentucky SEGARS;
120 bundles BINDERS' BOARDS;
75 groce BONNET BOARDS;
200 reams WRITING PAPER.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 5—tf

LIVES OF BANDITTI & ROBBERS.

LIVES OF BANDITTI AND ROBBERS; by C. Macfarlane: in 1 vol.

2. The Ghost Hunter and his Family; by the Author of the O'Hara Family: in 1 vol.

3. The Soldier's Bride, and other Tales; by James Hall, Author of Legends of the West.

The above just received and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co., No. 44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh. April 2—4t

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NEW INVENTION.
Faber's Patent Clover Mill.

GEORGE FABER, of Chambersburgh, and Edward Faber, of the city of Pittsburgh, having obtained Letters Patent for a Machine for Hulling and Cleaning Clover Seed, White Caps and Smut from Wheat, &c., are now prepared to sell Machines, or Counties' and States' Rights to make, vend or use them. Persons feeling disposed to avail themselves of this useful invention, can see a Machine in operation, and obtain all necessary information concerning it, by applying at the Machine Card Manufactory of Geo. Faber & Sons, No. 116, Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to George Faber, Chambersburgh, Pa.

Mills constructed agreeably to this invention, may be worked by manual labor, and will hull without any injury to the seed. A Wind Mill may be attached to the Clover Mill, so that all kinds of grain may be cleaned.

Letters on the subject, addressed as above, will meet immediate attention.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 9, 1832.—tf.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,
Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf. *Executors.*

A FEW Copies of the old Edition of the Dictionary of the Bible, published by Cramer & Spear—*Brown's Notes*, complete in two vols. For sale low, by M. P. O'HERN,
Franklin Head, Wood street.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1832.—6m.

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,

No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,
MANUFACTURER OF

Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. march 19—tf.

TO LET,

THE Upper Rooms of the new house, at the corner of Fifth and Market streets, suitable for offices. Possession given on the 1st of April next. Apply to

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.
January 1—tf No. 42 Market street

FOR SALE.

THE interest of the late M. S. Mason in the Pennsylvania Rolling Mill, (being one third of the concern) is offered for sale on advantageous terms.

It is believed that the investment will prove a safe and profitable one. Terms of payment will be made easy. For further information, apply to

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co., or
JAMES RIDDLE.

Dec. 25.—tf.

NEW DRUG STORE.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public that they have opened a Drug Store, No. 42 Market street, second door below third, where they have just received a large and general assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Window Glass, Perfumery, &c. which they offer for sale, Wholesale and Retail, on the most reasonable terms.

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.

☞For sale, as above, Mons. Chabert, the celebrated French Fire King's Tapuyas Elixir, an instantaneous cure for the tooth ache.

April 13, 1832.—tf

FOR SALE—A number of Shares of Stock in the Navigation and Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.

Apply to GEORGE A. COOK, Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. June 19.

Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash.

THE Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash effectually cleanses the teeth and mouth, speedily removes all canker or soreness; likewise, the smell or taste from the use of tobacco, and all that is offensive in the breath; in fine, it preserves the teeth and mouth, in all respects, in a clean and healthy condition. For sale at

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co's
Drug Store, No 42, Market street.
July 31.

MILL AND CROSS-CUT SAWS.

THE Subscriber has the satisfaction to say to the public, and his friends, that he has connected with his other business, the manufactury of Mill and Cross Cut Saws; and can furnish supplies to merchants and others: he believes them to be equal to any ever used in the western country—the experience of the workmen employed, with the known good qualities of the steel, justifies him in warranting the article to any who may be disposed to patronize western industry.

Z. PACKARD.
Northern Liberties, Pittsburgh, } tf
December 9, 1831. }

The undersigned, agent for the Point Saw Mill, in Pittsburgh, takes pleasure in saying, that the Mill Saws, made by Z. Packard, and which are now in use, in his mill, are equal, if not superior, to any he has ever used.

ISAAC WICKERSHAM, Ag't.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 21, 1831.

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. }
JAS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co. } Pittsburgh.
HAMILTON STEWART, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required

may 14, 1830.—tf.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO. of Wheeling.

THE Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Wheeling, incorporated by the Legislature of Virginia, is duly organised and prepared to take both Fire and Marine risks on the customary terms. Officers for the current year:

JAMES H. FORSYTH, *President.*

Moses W. Chapline,	George Dulty,
Marcus Wilson,	Henry Moore,
William Lambdin,	Thomas Hughes,
William B. Tyson,	Ebenezer Zane,

Directors.

M. Nelson, *Sec'y.* Jan. 17.—tf.

CITY AUCTION ROOM,

NO. 41 WOOD STREET,

Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.

Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830 tf.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS
SUPPLIED WITH

Books and Stationery,

ON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS, BY

JOHN I. KAY & Co.

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,

No. 44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.

March 26—tf

---

25 HHDS. N. O. Sugar;
30 bbls. Molasses;
75 Bales Tennessee & Alabama Cotton;
200 bbls. Loaf Sugar;
40 do. Tar;
12 bbls. Sweet Malaga Wine;
1200 Tennessee Blooms;
In store, and for sale, by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
Dec. 25.—tf.

New Hardware Store,

NO 66 WOOD STREET

PITTSBURGH.

LOGAN & KENNEDY, having just received an extensive assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery, &c., respectfully invite the attention of Merchants, Mechanics, and others.

Also, a well selected assortment of *Union Factory* bench and moulding Planes.

Feb. 21, 1832.—tf

NEW COACH

MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscribers, still being associated, inform the Public, that they have enlarged their COACH MANUFACTORY, and will execute all Orders in their line, with promptness, and *in eastern style*. Having none but first rate Mechanics, and a good assortment of Coach Materials, they can furnish, at a short notice,

Post Coaches, Coachees, Barouches, Chariotees, Cariolees, Gigs, Sulkeys, Dearborns, &c. &c.

☞REPAIRING done with dispatch.

JOHN HISE.
SAM'L C. COLE.

☞New and Second Hand Carriages and Gigs, always on hand, for sale or barter.

November 23.—tf

TO LET.

A COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE pleasantly situated on the south side of the Monongahela river, a few perches above the Bridge Apply to the subscriber.

FREDERICK BAUSMAN
may 11, 1832.—tf

TO BE LET.

THE *Centre Building* in the range of Four Story Brick Houses recently erected on Market street, between 4th street and the Diamond. Possession will be given on the first day of January. For terms, apply to the subscriber, or in his absence, to Mr. James B. Irwin.

WILLIAM W. IRWIN.
November 22, 1832.—tf

WANTED,

SOUTH Carolina and Michigan Paper. Also, Foreign and American

GOLD, AND BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES

Six per cent. allowed on Special Deposits.

Payable to Order, or return of Certificate. Apply to GEORGE A. COOK, *No. 68, Wood street, Pittsburgh.* Jan. 15, 1833.

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers,

Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 87, Market Street, Pittsburgh

march 14.—tf.

FOR SALE,

A VERY ELIGIBLE PIECE OF GROUND upon Market street, in the city of Pittsburgh, between Second and Third streets, now occupied by H. Ward, containing, in Front, on Market street, thirty-two, and extending back sixty feet.—For terms, inquire of JOHN HORNER.

Feb. 23, 1832.—tf

REMOVAL.

S. FAHNESTOCK & CO. have removed their Hardware Store to No. 86 Wood street, corner of Diamond alley.

Pittsburgh, January 25, 1833.—tf

Rare opportunity, and Great Bargain!

PRINCIPALS of Colleges, Seminaries, and Scientific Gentlemen are informed, that for the small sum of $25, a *Planetarium or Orrery*, of a large size, may be purchased. It correctly represents the annual motions of the planets Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, and their moons, around the Sun. Diameter of Saturn's orbit, nearly 5 feet. The planets from a half an inch to 6 inches in diameter. The wheels and sockets of the Machinery made of solid brass castings. It appears to be the only machine of the kind in Western Pennsylvania, and cost the maker 100 dollars. Enquire at S. Holden's tavern, Fifth street, between Market and Wood streets.

February 1.

5000 Pounds PRIME SKIRTING LEATHER on hand, and for Sale by WALLACE, HOWE & Co.
February 26, 1833.—tf

JOURNAL OF THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.

Vol. XI.—January, 1833.—No. 1.

CONTENTS.—Abstract of Acts relating to Patents, &c. by the Editor; I. A. Beard's experiments on Water Power.

Franklin Institute.—Explosions of Steam Boilers.

American Patents.—List of Patents for June, 1832, with Remarks by the Editor.

Specifications.—For dressing yarn for weaving; Samuel Batchelder's; For a brand for Barrels, &c. S. Huse's; For curing the Croup in Fowls; T. V. Bush's.

English Patents.—For improvements in Manufacturing paper; Dickensons; For an embrocation; S. Strombon's; For a writing tablet, &c. Smith & Doliers; For clothes buttons; J. Christopher's:

Selections.—Perkins on Steam Navigation; On obtaining Sugar from Cane Juice; On Oiling Machinery; Weight of Anchors, &c. used in the British Navy; Canning's Life Raft; Arnott's Hydrostatic bed; Detonating Lock; The Arachaca; New Percussion Gun; Extraordinary Railway Performances; Experiments upon Milk; Symington's Steam Boat; Export of Hardware from Great Britain; Armed Steam Vessels; New Diving Apparatus; Ogle and Sumner's Steam Carriage; Notice to Correspondents; Meteorological Observations for November.

March 19, 1833.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON

HAVE removed their assortment of WALL PAPERS AND BORDERS, to their Paper Hangings Manufactory, on Ross street, near the Monongahela River, where purchasers will please call. March 22.—tf.

A. W. FOSTER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS removed his Office to Irwin's Four Story Row. Entrance on the Diamond, one door from Market street.

April 2—5t

REMOVAL.

S. J. SYLVESTER takes this opportunity to return his acknowledgments to his customers for their very liberal support, and asks a continuance of their custom, at his new stand, on the corner of Wood and Third streets, recently occupied by Messrs. Holdship & Son, who have declined the Book Business in his favor. To the customers of Messrs. Holdship, he would say that an extensive assortment of every article in the Book and Stationery Business will be found at his store, at the lowest possible rates.

☞Country Merchants will find a more extensive assortment of Books than in any other establishment, and at lower prices than at any other store in the western country, on the most liberal terms. S. J. SYLVESTER.

Corner of Wood and Third streets, Pittsburgh.
April 2, 1833.

AMERICAN RAILROAD JOURNAL

AND Advocate of Internal Improvement—Vol. 2d.—This Journal was commenced on the 1st of Jan. 1832, with a single subscriber. It has now just commenced its second volume, with near one thousand subscribers, scattered in every state in the Union. It was first devoted to the subject of Railroads, Internal Improvements and news of the day; but it now embraces, in addition to the above, a department for Agriculture, and another for the mechanic Arts, wherein will be found an account of most new Inventions. Such, indeed, has been the encouragement held out, that the publisher is induced to extend its usefulness by making it, not only a journal of the progress of Internal Improvements by means of Railroads, Canals, and Steam Carriages, in our own country and in Europe, but also by making it a journal of mechanical improvements and inventions, and thereby collecting a greater variety of useful information, relating to such subjects, into a smaller compass, and at a less cost, than can be found in any other publication now, before the public.—Arrangements have been made to give engravings or illustrations of such new inventions as may be deemed important to the community. The American Railroad Journal and Advocate of Internal Improvements will also contain much interesting and useful literary and news reading, with such public documents as may be deemed worth recording for future reference. It will also contain Meteorological Tables, kept at Montreal, L. C., New York city, Charleston, S. C. together with others kept at intermediate places. We have also the promise of one kept at Red River, in Louisiana; also Prices of Stocks, Sales of Real Estate, Prices Current and Bank Note List, &c. &c.

Terms, Three Dollars per annum, in advance, and will not be sent without.

The first volume may be had either in sheets or bound: and the second volume will be forwarded by numbers, as they are issued, to any part of the United States. Price of binding, 50 cents, 75 cts. or $1, according to the quality.

Published at No. 35 Wall street, New York, by D. K. MINOR.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Thompson & Miller, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present the same for settlement.

ROBERT THOMPSON,
THOMAS MILLER.

Jan. 1st, 1833.

The business will be continued, in future, by Robert Thompson & John Scott, Jr., under the firm of

THOMPSON & SCOTT,

At the old stand, No. 81 Wood, between Fourth street and Diamond alley, where will be constantly kept a general and choice assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.

☞The subscriber, on retiring from the above firm of Thompson & Miller, takes pleasure in recommending his successors, Thompson & Scott, to the patronage of the old customers, and the public generally.

THOMAS MILLER.

Feb. 19, 1833.—tf.

BRITISH LUSTRE,
For Polishing Stoves & Grates.

THIS LUSTRE, with a little rubbing, will produce a brilliancy highly ornamental; and, when once obtained, may be easily preserved.

For sale by H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.
March 22.—tf No. 42 Market street.

FOR RENT,

THE HOTEL in the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh, now occupied by Mr. Samuel Mackey. Possession will be given on the first of April next.

☞Apply to H. M. WATTS,
At his Office, in the Diamond, Pittsburgh.
Jan. 8, 1833.—tf

TO LET,

THE HOUSE in Wood street, near Fourth, now occupied by J. & J. Patterson. Possession given on the first of April. Enquire of WM. HAYS.

Jan. 25, 1833.—tf

TO COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SYLVESTER has on hand, at manufacturers' prices, an extensive assortment of

Cap Writing Paper, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4;
Letter do do 1, 2, and 3;
Printing Paper, of all sizes and qualities;
Tea and Wrapping Paper, at manufacturers' prices;
Rags, Tanners' Scraps, and Scutching Tow, taken in exchange for Paper, or Cash will be given, when required, at S. J. SYLVESTER'S.

Late H. Holdship & Son, corner of Wood and Third streets. April 2.

LARGE MAPS OF OHIO,

On Rollers.

A MAP of the State of Ohio, laid out in Sections, from actual Survey, containing references to the sections of Land sold out at the U. States' Land Offices; the U. States' Military District; Land granted to Refugees, in Canada: Ohio Company's Purchase; Land patented to J. C. Symmes: Virginia Military Reservation; Connecticut Western Reservation; Grant to French Emigrants; Donation to Early Settlers; State Lines; District Lines; County Lines; Roads; Ranges; Townships, &c. &c. &c. Published in Cincinnati. For sale by JOHN I. KAY & CO., Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.

March 22.—6t.

Wanted,

SEVERAL Sums of Money on Mortgage, on good property in the City of Pittsburgh. Persons wishing to invest, will please apply to

GEORGE A. COOK,
Exchange Broker, Pittsburgh.
March 12, 1833.

S. J. SYLVESTER,

Publisher, Bookseller, and Stationer,

HAS removed his Store from the corner of Wood and Fourth streets, to the stand of Messrs. Holdship & Son, on the corner of Wood and Third streets, where he will keep on hand an extensive assortment of

Books and Stationery,

Writing and Printing Paper, Wall and Wrapping Paper—together with every article in his line, Wholesale and Retail, on accommodating terms.

April 2, 1833.

CITY DISPENSARY,
Physicians' Prescription, and
FAMILY MEDICINE STORE.

S. E. corner of the Diamond and Market street,
PITTSBURGH.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity, that the above establishment is now in complete operation.

Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Medicines will be carefully prepared, and put up with accuracy and despatch, at all hours, day and night.

The subscribers flatter themselves, from their knowledge in the Prescription and Apothecary Business, that they will be enabled to render general satisfaction. Their medicines have been selected with great care, and will at all times be subject to the inspection of the Physicians of the city.

J. B. COCHRAN.
THOMAS MILLER.

Acting Partner of the late firm of Thompson & Miller.

N. B.—The Dispensary will be accessible on Sundays. March 15—tf

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For Sale,

DRAFTS on Wheeling, Cincinnati, and Louisville, at par, payable at sight.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Exchange Broker, No. 68, Wood street,
Pittsburgh. March 12.

CARPETING.

THE Subscriber has just received his Spring supply, among which are,

3 *ply Imperials,*	*Brussels,*
Scotch Ingrain,	*Royal Damask,*
Eng. Kidderminster do.	5-8 3-4 & 4-4 *Venitians*

FLOOR CLOTH BAIZES, Fig'd and Plain.

Tufted, Imperial, Brussels, and Wilton

HEARTH RUGS,

PIANO, TABLE, AND STAND COVERS.

Floor Oil Cloths.

ALL WIDTHS, of Various Patterns; Hemp, Manilla, and Sea Grass Door Mats; Flat and round Stair Rods, &c. &c.

A. M'FADDEN,
No. 17, corner of Front and Market streets.

N. B. A supply of *Curled Hair MATTRASSES* constantly on hand, or made to order.

April 9—tf A. M'F.

FOR RENT.

THE Dwelling House lately occupied by O. Ormsby, Esq., deceased, in St. Clair township, nearly opposite Pittsburgh, together with the buildings and gardens appurtenant. Possession will be given immediately.

Also—A Commodious Dwelling House, on the south side of the Monongahela river, above Birmingham, belonging to the Estate of O. Ormsby; together with sufficient ground for a Garden, on which there are a number of excellent fruit trees.

Apply to

CHARLES S. BRADFORD, *or*
HENRY M. WATTS.

Dec. 25—tf

OLD WINES AND LIQUORS.

WE have made several late importations of these articles, and now offer—

Champagne, of every variety of brands, in pint and quart bottles;
Madeira, do. do., up to $8 per gal. and $72 per dozen;
Pale, Brown, and Gold Sherry;
Malmsey Madeira, old and very rich;
Sercial do. do. do.;
Port, Burgundy, and Claret;
Johannisberger, Markebrouner, Hockheimer, Leibfromileh, &c.;
Champagne, Cogniac, and Premium Brandy, up to $8 per gallon;
Cologne Gin, in stone jars, (very superior;)
Old Holland Gin, Jamaica Spirits, &c.;

☞Tavern keepers and others are informed that, in addition to these *Superior Wines and Liquors* offered them, we have, for common uses, all kinds, at less prices.

Ladies' Wines, and Cordials.

White Constantia, Marichine, Fentignac, with all varieties, sweet and mild.

CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE.
March 8.—2m.

VENISON HAMS.

2,000 LBS. DRIED VENISON, suitable for family use—For sale by CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE,
March 26.—2w.

TO RENT,

THE Splendid Store House, at present occupied by *S. J. Sylvester*, corner of Fourth and Wood streets. Possession given on 1st April. For terms, enquire of Dr. E. Hale, Allen Kramer, S. P. Darlington, or WM. ROBINSON.

January 29, 1833.—tf

NOTICE.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of H. & R. MORRISON, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. Those indebted are requested to make payment to H. Morrison, who is authorized to settle the business of the firm; and those having claims, will present the same to him for settlement.

H. MORRISON,
R. MORRISON.

Pittsburgh, March 8, 1833.

N. B.—H. Morrison, having purchased the interest of R. Morrison, in the firm of H. & R. Morrison & Co., Wheeling, Va. the business will be continued there by HENRY MORRISON & Co.

April 12, 1833—3t

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 8, for 1833: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, 20th of April, 1833. Yates & M'Intyre, Managers.—Sixty-Six Number Lottery—Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000 is	$30,000
1	20,000	20,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	3,000	3,000
1	1,320	1,320
10	1,000	10,000
10	500	5,000
10	400	3,000
10	300	3,000
20	250	5,000
55	200	11,000
56	100	5,600
56	80	4,480
112	70	7,840
2296	40	91,840
15400	10	154,000
45760 tickets.		$183,040

Whole tickets, $10—Shares in proportion.

Orders from abroad, enclosing Cash, or Prize Tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

The 'Despatch,' containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. When five dollars or more is sent for tickets, postage need not be paid. Packages of wholes and shares prepared, and will be sold by certificate or otherwise. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address,

S. J. SYLVESTER.
Corner of Market & Third streets.
April 12, 1833.

☞*Building Materials and Workmen*

WANTED.

PROPOSALS will be received, by the Commissioners of the Western Penitentiary, on or before Friday, the 5th inst., for supplying the following quantity and kinds of building materials.

BRICKS.

100 thousand good, hard, well burnt bricks.

STONE.

2 thousand perches of select building stone.

LIME.

5 thousand bushels of well wood burnt stone lime.

SAND.

20 thousand bushels of good, clean river sand.

LUMBER.

50 thousand feet inch measure of two inch white oak plank;

25 thousand feet inch measure 3 by 5 inch white oak scantling;

30 thousand feet, inch measure, of common white pine sap boards;

5 hundred common rafters, 27 feet long, 3 by 5 inches, of white pine or hemlock;

100 thousand common white pine shingles;

20 thousand common four feet plastering laths;

15 thousand feet, inch measure, of two inch common hemlock, or white pine plank.

CAST IRON.

240 thousand pounds of door jambs, sky lights, ventillators, brackets, water pipes, &c., as per patterns and drawings.

WROUGHT IRON.

200 plates of ¼ inch boiler iron, 2 by 5 feet; 20 tons of bar iron, as per bill of dimensions.

WORKMEN.

A few first rate bricklayers and masons are wanted, to whom good wages and constant employment will be given, on being found competent. Also, a Blacksmith, of ability and industry.

Any information may be obtained of the subscriber, at the Prison, or Exchange Hotel.

JOHN HAVILAND, Architect.

☞The Mercury and Advocate will insert the above until forbidden. April 2—tf

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New Pianos, for sale, very low.

THE Subscribers, having lately received, on consignment, three PIANOS, of the best and most approved patterns, offer them for sale on the most advantageous terms, and lower than eastern prices, carriage given in.

The Pianos are with or without Metallic Plate, and in every manner equal as to tone and beauty of finish, to any made in the United States.

Being instructed to sell them very low, we respectfully invite all those wishing to buy, to call upon us. JOHN I. KAY & Co.,
Booksellers, Market st., opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.
March 8, 1833.—tf

TYPE FOUNDRY.

HAVING purchased of Mr. Richard Ronaldson, his long established and very extensive Type Foundry, the subscribers have formed a co-partnership for the purpose of continuing said business, and for the convenience of their friends and patrons, have removed their establishment to a more central part of the city. As it is their intention to keep on hand a good assortment of the best type, and to make such additions and improvements as the taste of the trade and the wants of the country require, they flatter themselves that this establishment will merit a large share of patronage. They have now several founts on hand, which can be furnished at a few hours' notice, and are prepared to make founts of all weights and sizes, from Pearl to 22 lines Pica, including a variety of Ornamental Letter. Their assortment of Cuts, Dashes, Brass Rule, and other Ornaments, will be found to be very extensive, of which specimens will be forwarded to Printers as soon as they can be prepared.

Printing Presses of every description, Printing Ink of the most approved qualities, Composing Sticks, Brass and Common Galleys, Chases, Imposing Stones, Cases, Paper and Press Boards, Standing Presses, Furniture, together with a complete assortment of all articles used in a Printing Office, will be kept constantly on hand.

Small founts, suitable for Book Binders, in great variety, may be had when called for.

Orders from all parts in the Union will be promptly and most carefully attended to, and particularly in supplying *sorts* for all founts furnished by their predecessors, Binny & Ronaldson, and Richard Ronaldson.

JOHNSTON & SMITH,
No. 6, George street.
Philad. Feb. 18, 1833.

N. B. A good Washington Super Royal Press, and 3 Standing Presses, in good order—together with several founts of 2d hand type, will be sold low.

Stereotyping, in all its branches, executed by L. Johnson, as heretofore.

March 19.

MECHANICS' MAGAZINE,

AND

Register of Invention and Improvements.

TO the Mechanics of the United States.—In this populous and enlightened country, almost every description of persons can obtain knowledge and amusement, connected with their peculiar pursuits, through the Medium of the Journal or Magazine, especially devoted to their interests. The *Theologian*, the *Farmer*, the *Philosopher*, the *Sportsman*, and even the *Plough Boy*, has each his journal, where he can find a record of the passing events of the day, connected with his peculiar avocations, and recreation. Hitherto, the *Mechanics*, (who form a large and most important part of the community,) have had no Journal to which they could turn, with the certainty of finding that information they desire—no periodical of which they could, with confidence, say,

"THIS IS OURS, AND FOR US."

In the hope that an attempt to supply such a want, at a price so reasonable as to be within the reach of all, will meet with your active support, the subscriber proposes to publish, on the first day of each month, a "*Mechanics Magazine.*" It will contain a well digested selection of the most useful and interesting articles from the London Mechanics' Magazine, London Register of Arts and Sciences, Repertory of Inventions, Library of Useful Knowledge, Journal of the Franklin Institute, and other works connected with the Arts and Manufactures, published in this country and in Europe, accompanied with numerous well executed engravings. Its pages will be open for the communications of all, and especially for those of the Practical Artisan, to whose interests it will be more particularly devoted.

The "*Mechanics' Magazine*" will contain also a due portion of the occurrences of the month, Scientific and Literary, Reviews of Books, Anecdotes, Economical Receipts, Reports of the state of *Mechanics' Institutions*, and other Scientific Societies in this and other countries.

☞In order that the work might be produced to the entire satisfaction of those for whom it is designed, and with credit to myself, I have secured the aid of a gentleman who was for several years engaged in publishing the *London Mechanics' Magazine*—a work of great merit and extension, and which Dr. Berkbeck, the President of the London Mechanics' Institution, pronounced as the most valuable gift the hand of science ever offered to the public.

Each succeeding number will contain 64 pages, handsomely printed, and attached in a neat cover. Six numbers will form a volume, for which an Index and Title-page will be supplied, and also a Portrait of some distinguished Mechanic as a Frontispiece.

Terms, $3 per annum, *in advance.*

D. K. MINOR,
35, Wall street, New York.
March 19, 1833.

NOTICE.

THE Board of Directors of the Pittsburgh Theatre have ordered a third instalment of $10 each share, to be paid on or before the 25th inst. C. DARRAGH, Treasurer.

April 19.

Just Received, and on hand,

HAVANNA and Rio Coffee; Gunpowder, Imperial, Young Hyson, and Souchong Teas; Loaf, Lump, and N. O. Sugar and Molasses; Champagne, and Cogniac Brandy; Jamaica, St. Croix, and New Orleans Rum; Holland Gin, (hour glass brand;) Madeira, Port, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Sicily, Malaga, and Marseilles and Bourdeaux claret wines;

Best Sperm Candles, warranted pure, & Winter Strained Oil; Fresh Salad Oil; Castile, Shaving, Boston, Palm and Rosin Soap; Almonds, bunch and bloom Raisins; Raisins in kegs; Fresh Mackerel, No. 2; Pepper, Allspice, Cinnamon, &c. &c.; Spanish Indigo, Fustic, Campeachy Logwood, Camwood, Blue Vitriol, Saltpetre, Epsom Salts, Alum, Copperas, Chalk, &c. &c.

Corks, Sap Sago Cheese, Phila. Glue, Starch, and Richmond and Pittsburgh manufactured Tobacco, well assorted; together with Salt, Iron, Nails, Paper, Ropes, &c.

Comprising, together, a lot of goods selected with the utmost care, and which are recommended with confidence. For sale on accomodating terms.

HENRY F. SCHWEPPE,
Corner St. Clair & Penn Sts.

N. B. Expected to receive shortly, White Havanna Sugar; 30 bbls. Tanners' Oil, from Boston.

April 9, 1833—2m

A. LAMONT & Co's Patent Vices:
Fullers' Screws:
Timber Wheel, do:
Mill, do:
Mill Spindles:
Blanchard's Cast Steel Corn & Grass Scythes:
Do. German do. do.
Thompson's Sickles—on hand and for sale by
JAMES IRWIN,
Corner of Market & Water sts.
March 29—tf

FRESH SPRING GOODS,

NO. 108 MARKET STREET.

WE invite the attention of buyers to our fresh stock of DRY GOODS, recently purchased in the eastern cities, upon the most advantageous terms, and among which will be found many desirable articles—all of which will be sold at a small advance on the original cost.

J. SHEA & Co.

N. B.—Persons who know themselves indebted to the subscribers for a longer period than six months, will please call and settle their respective accounts, previous to the 20th May next; and those having claims, will present them

POETRY.

LUSUS NATURÆ.

This story, here versified, is probably familiar,
in a different guise, to many of our readers. It will bear telling again; particularly when embellished with the harmony of numbers. The rhymes are from the New England Magazine.

Whilom in Gotham, that prodigious city,
Where dwarfs assume the character of giants,
Where splendor laughs to scorn what she should pity,
Where dwell rich advocates and well fleeced clients,
And hordes on hordes, too numerous for my ditty—
There lived, for years, a votary of science,
A stern philosopher, a man of parts,
A master of all languages and arts.

He was a searcher for that hidden lore
Which buried lies beneath the dust of ages;
Long over rusty medals would he pore,
With brows all twisted like an ancient sage's,
Prizing them dearer than pure golden ore;
A foe to moths, that banquet on old pages,
He loved quaint books, devices, omens strange,
And things that were above the common range.

Lusus Naturæ was to him as great
A treasure, when discovered, as a mine
To a gold seeker, or a new estate
To a young spendthrift, or some choice old wine
To him who sits at dinner rather late;
And, more by far, than relics of lang syne,
Did he admire the 'inseparable boys'—
Monstra Horrenda were his favorite toys.

One day, as lost in deep, forgetful study,
The Doctor sate—he heard a sudden rap;
And in there stalked a tall and somewhat ruddy
Good humored looking, jovial country chap,
With spatter'd clothes, and boots bedimm'd and muddy,
While from his head he never took his cap,
But, marching straightway to the Doctor's side,
With starting eyes and mouth extended, cried—

'Oh, Doctor, I have seen the strangest sight—
A man half black!' 'Half black! upon my word,'
Exclaimed the Doctor, trembling with delight,
'Tis strange, indeed—half black! I've often heard
Of individuals not wholly white—
A *rara avis* this—a most rare bird;
Half black!' 'Yes, sir, he was, from head to foot,
As black—as black—yes—quite as black as soot.'

'Sit down, sir, if you please; I'll get my book,'—
Here the learn'd Theban on his table spread
A folio spacious—then a pen he took,
With inks that colored were both black and red,
That he might make his annotations look
In hue according with what should be said
About the half black man: first in dark ink
His quill he dipped, and then began to think,

Or rather talk aloud—'One hundred, three;
Yes—that's the page on which I'll note it down;
Lusus Naturæ headed—let me see—
Albinas white eyed, women toasted brown,
Ring streaked lambs, a monstrous humble bee,
Child with two heads—the offspring of a clown,
Two heads than one are better—people claim,
Hem! this child's father doubtless thought the same.*

'Here will I draw a line—and on one side
I will describe in black the half black part,
The other may be red,'—just then he spied
The stranger smile, and turning, with a start,
The Doctor said, "Perhaps the man was dyed!"
The stranger laid his hand upon his heart,—
'Upon my honor, there is no deceit;
Half black; he truly was—head, arms, and feet.'

'Was half his head black?' 'Yes.' 'One arm black?' 'Yes!'
'One leg black?' 'Yes.' 'Foot, ankle, wrist, and hand?'
'The fact is, Doctor, neither more nor less—
If now before your eyes the man should stand,
All unrevealed in native loveliness;
And through his countenance, so broad and bland,
And through his body should you draw a mark,
One half would be unutterably dark!'

'What! black as Egypt?' 'Yes, in every sense;
His darkness might be felt." The Doctor smiled;
For, though a man of very learned pretence,
He loved a joke—often had he beguiled
An hour in merry wit, and could dispense
With deepest study, gladly as a child,
On some weak pate a sudden joke to crack—
The stranger's answers were all down in black.

Now, soberly, the Doctor wiped his pen,
And, gazing round with self complacent air,
Seized the red ink, that he might copy then
The color of the part to be more fair.
'One half as black as Egypt,' said again
The sapient scriber; 'please relate with care,
The hue of t'other half—white, red, or blue?'
'Why—that, sir, *was as black as Egypt, too!*'

* We would recommend to the curious in prodigies the perusal of an interesting law case—reported in Wheeler's Criminal cases, vol. 3, p. 134—entitled the Commissioners of the Alms House vs. Whistelo. Among the witnesses sworn and examined is the very erudite Doctor who figures in our verses. His great and peculiar knowledge is in the course of his examination surprizingly and magnificently displayed.

Extracts from Foreign Journals.

LONDON, March 14.—We are happy to be able to state that the unfavorable reports, prevalent for the last few days, relative to the departure of the Duke of Braganza from Oporto, are without foundation. With respect to the position of the army of Liberation it is indisputably true that there is the greatest want of provisions at Oporto; and that the troops, in consequence, have been exposed to the most severe privations. The cause of the Queen of Portugal, however, is not yet proved to be absolutely lost, and the strong reinforcements of men, and supplies of provisions, which are now on their way to Oporto, may enable the army of Liberation to retain their position for some time longer. We may add, that should the reinforcements of troops and supplies of provisions reach Oporto in time, and there is every reason to believe that they will arrive in time, Gen. Solignac will, without delay, make a movement in advance, and change altogether the military operations to which hitherto he has been compelled, from circumstances, reluctantly to adhere.—*Courier.*

Up to this time no fresh communication has been made to the West India Committee by Lord Goderich, on the subject of the proposed emancipation of the slaves in the W. I. Colonies. The committee augur favorably to their own interests from this delay.

A report is current that the combined squadrons of England and France are about to proceed to the Scheldt.

The Irish Enforcing Bill was ordered to a second reading in the House of Commons, on the 13th, yeas 363, nays 84. Majority for Ministers, 279.

We are indebted to a mercantile friend for a Constantinople paper, *Le Moniteur Ottoman*, of the 19th January. The negotiations between the Sublime Porte and the Ministers of the three great European Powers, resident at Constantinople, have been brought to a definite conclusion.—Island of Samos is to remain, as heretofore, a hereditary possession of the Sultan. His Highness, convinced that the inhabitants of this Island will hereafter conduct themselves as faithful and obedient subjects, has granted them a full and entire amnesty. The Island is to pay him a stated annual tribute. He has appointed M. Etienne Vogrides, formerly Lieutenant Governor of Wallachia, Governor of the Island, with the title of Prince of Samos.—*Boston Gazette.*

From the National Gazette, April 15.

The London Court Journal, of the 15th ultimo, says:—

"The most important political incident of the week is the resignation of Lord Durham, followed by a strongly prevalent expectation of immediate changes, to a considerable extent, in the Cabinet. The latest report of last night, and to which, from the channels through which it reached us, we attach considerable credit, is, that Lord Goderich is to be Lord Privy Seal, in the room of Lord Durham—Mr. Stanley to be Colonial Secretary, in the room of Lord Goderich—and Sir John Cam Hobhouse to be Secretary for Ireland,

"Lord Durham, as it appears by the Gazette of last night, has been advanced to the dignity of an Earldom; and is now Viscount Lambton, and Earl of Durham. Ill health is asserted to have been the sole cause of his Lordship's resignation."

Two thirds of the Irish members of the British House of Commons voted for the bill for the suppression of disturbances in Ireland.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

LATEST FROM MATANZAS AND HAVANA.

The brig Ariel, Capt. Watson, arrived yesterday, from Matanzas, having sailed on the 1st of April. For four days previous, the number of deaths by Cholera, in Matanzas, was about 20 a day. In Havana the disease continued to rage with great violence. During the last two days of which we have accounts, the number of deaths was no less than 950, i. e. in the two days together. We lament to state that among the victims is the American Consul, WM. SHALER, Esq.

The population of Havana is perhaps 150,000. We have heard it estimated by intelligent Spanish gentlemen as high as 200,000. Even if this estimate be correct, the mortality has been already greater there, in proportion to the population, than it was in Paris during the whole prevalence of the disease: and nearly as great as it was in Montreal and Quebec.

Mr. Shaler, whose death is mentioned above, is the same gentleman who, after residing a number of years as the Representative of the American Government in Algiers, wrote the volume which served as a guide to the French expedition against that city, in 1830. He was about 55 years old at the time of his decease, and though he has not left a family to mourn his loss, there are many who will feel it to be a public calamity.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

It is believed that more than one hundred thousand had left Havana. In fact the panic was so great that negroes could not be got to load and unload the vessels.

The Archbishop of St. Domingo, Dr. D. Pedro Valera y Ximenes, died of the Cholera, on the 19th of March. He was the acting Bishop of Havana.

A letter received yesterday from Havana, from a gentleman to his father in this city, says, "the last two days there have been not less than *eighteen hundred deaths* by the Cholera."

Since the above was in type, we have conversed with a gentleman who left Havana on the afternoon of the 27th March. At that time Mr. Shaler was in good health, and he was the last gentleman our informant took leave of when he left the water side.

Petitions were preparing by several of the ruined proprietors of the Island of Jamaica to the House of Assembly, praying that proportions of the loan of 200,000*l.* granted by England, should be remitted to New York for the purpose of being invested in the purchase of a tract of land in the United States, of as great extent as the island, and to be called Jamaica.

Mortality in London.—The following statement presents an exhibit of the comparative mortality of fifteen of the most destructive disorders in London, in the years 1783 and 1832—from which it appears that in the interval of 49 years, notwithstanding the great increase of population in that city there were fewer deaths by Consumption, Convulsions, Fevers, and Small Pox, during the latter than the former period; whilst, on the contrary, deaths by Asthma, Inflammation, and Hydrocephalus, have greatly increased.

	1783	1832
1. Age and debility,	1239	2948
2. Apoplexy,	219	470
3. Asthma,	199	1050
4. Convulsions,	4770	2075
5. Consumption,	4575	4499
6. Childbirth,	144	343
7. Dropsy,	874	978
8. Fevers,	2313	872
9. Hooping cough,	268	677
10. Hydrocephalus,	19	858
11. Inflammation,	308	2555
12. Measles,	185	675
13. Mortification,	211	262
14. Palsy,	73	240
15. Small Pox,	1550	771

LATEST FROM LIBERIA.

By the brig Monrovia, Capt. Hunter, we have received the Liberia Herald, of Feb. 11th. We make the following extracts:

From Grand Cape Mount.—We learn that intelligence had been received from two French men of war, which lately touched there, that there were two American vessels in the Rio Pongas, with all hands on board dead.

Emigrants.—On the 16th Jan. the fine Barque Hercules, Longcope, arrived in our harbor in 38 days, with 175 emigrants, principally from Charleston, S. C. We are pleased to learn that the colored people of the State of South Carolina are beginning to have their minds interested upon the subject of a removal to Liberia; and we cannot possibly see how it can be otherwise, if all we hear of their intelligence and respectability be true.

On the 20th arrived the fine ship Lafayette, Hardie, from Baltimore, with 150 emigrants, sent out by the American Colonization Society, assisted by the contributions of benevolent individuals, and the parent Society. They all arrived in good health, and are mostly, we believe, from the Eastern shore, Md., and come out well supplied with agricultural implements.

Liberia.—We have good accounts from the colony of free blacks, and means have considerably accumulated to give energy to emigration and secure the comfort of worthy persons, who seek the land of their ancestors that they and their children may have rank in society, according to real merit—without regard to the color of their skins! The beginning of a great nation has, probably, commenced—which, though it may not do much to relieve the United States of a species of population which is feared in some parts of our country, and degraded in all—still an opportunity is presented by which holders of slaves may liberate them, without those difficulites and dangers which attend this proceeding in all the southern states, and also enabled to entertain a hope that their condition will be improved. A want of confidence as to the latter, has prevented the emancipation of tens of thousands of individuals—and we think it is pretty clear, that emancipation, in the slave holding states, without removal, is not productive of a general benefit to persons of color.

By the 16th annual report of the colonization society, it appears that the receipts of the society for the last year, have been $12,397 10; balance on hand from the last year, $11,090 15—$2,420 19 were received from England, and $5,180 paid by the managers of the Maryland fund. The expenditures have been for the same period, $52,644 22, viz: for transportation of emigrants and supplies for the colony, $36,892 07; salaries of agents, &c. $10,168 23; printing, $3,268 13; tuition of four young men for physicians at Liberia, $981 06. The whole number of emigrants transported to Liberia during the last year, is 790; of which number, 247 were manumitted slaves. A legacy of $10,000, from the estate of the late judge Workman, of Louisiana, and the same sum from the late Mr. Ireland, of New Orleans, and $1,000 by the late col. Rutgers, of New York city, attest the growing interest and favor with which this society is regarded.

The managers of the Maryland state fund in the last year sent out 175 persons—viz. 29 to Hayti and 146 to Liberia; 20 of the latter being manumitted for the purpose. A much larger emigration is expected in the current year—453 persons are known to be manumitted, some at prospective periods, for this purpose.

Virginia has appropriated $18,000 a year, for 5 years, for the removal of persons who are now free, and born and residing in the state. The emigration to be under the ultimate charge of the American colonization society, at certain rates of compensation for expenses incurred, &c.

The military force of the colony consists of nearly 800 men—well disciplined and fitted for service, if needed. This force might be increased on an emergency—but would appear sufficient for the defence of the colony.

A late number of the "African Repository," which is published at Washington, contains the proceedings of a meeting held at Chesterfield, Derbyshire [England,] which was addressed by Elliott Cresson, Esq., of Philadelphia, an agent of the American colonization society, in an able and eloquent manner. In the course of his remarks he stated the particulars of the purchase of Cape Mesurado, which if not wholly new, cannot fail of imparting interest, even at the present time.

"An American vessel, he said, trading on that coast was driven off by weather, with six Kroomen on board, whom they carried to Baltimore, where Elisha Tyson, an elder of the society of Friends, and general Harper, (a Catholic,) each took three of them under their protection. The Rev. Ebenezer Burgess, and Rev. S. J. Mills, (the agents of the society,) took great interest in these expatriated Kroomen, and through their representations, the late American president, Monroe, was induced to order a sloop of war to carry the Kroomen to their native land.—A plentiful provision of clothing was given to them, and they embarked for Africa, accompanied by these gentlemen. The captain of the vessel was unacquainted with the coast, but the Kroomen soon recognised it, and it is easy to imagine their joyful feelings, when they found that they were carried back to their homes, instead of that slavery to which so many of their countrymen had been devoted. The saw familiar objects from the vessel's deck—suddenly two of them were observed to be struck with the appearance of an old grey-headed African on the shore—they shouted with joy—he plunged into the waves, swam to the vessel, and threw himself into their arms—a pantomime of perfect joy succeeded—he was their father! They told how kindly they had been treated; they showed him the garments which generosity had given them, and they said, in their language of unaffected simplicity, that the "white face" had given them "too much good." The news soon spread; their happy return was noised about; the native chiefs, struck with the contrast between these and other white men, proffered their soil as the future home of manumitted Africans; the purchase was made, (after the peaceful manner of Penn with the American aborigines,) and the colony of Liberia, thus literally sprung on the ruins of slavery."

Roman Catholics.—This sect has increased rapidly in Great Britain. In Manchester, which a few years ago numbered only 70, there are now 42,000 members of this church. Many other large towns show a similar increase. They have 11 colleges and 35 seminaries in the island.

A Patriarch.—The St. Petersburgh Gazette states that there is, living near Polosk, on the frontiers of Lithuania, an old man named Demetrius Crabowski, who is now 168 years old. This Russian Methusela has always led the humble but tranquil life of a Shepherd, assisted by his two sons, the oldest of whom Paul, is 120, and the younger, Anatole, 97 years old.

From Africa.—We have received the Liberia Herald, of February 11th, from which we extract the following:—

Rio Pongas.—From Grand Cape Mount, we learn that intelligence had been received from two French men of war, which lately touched there, that there were two American vessels in the Rio Pongas, with all hands on board dead.—*N. Y. Daily Advertiser.*

Indian Expenses.—From the act making appropriations to carry into effect Indian treaties, &c. as published in the Globe, we make the following abstract:

For the Winnebagoes, for treaty of Sept. 1832,	$23,382
For the Sacs and Foxes,	69,474
For the Shawnees and Delawares, Oct.	42,350
For the Kaskaskias and Peorias,	8,630
For the Appalachicola tribe,	13,000
For the Potawattamies of the Prairie, by treaty of October 1832, and Jan. 1833,	124,779
For the Kickapoos, by treaty of October and November,	71,232
For the Potawattamies of the Wabash, October,	283,761
For the Pottawatamies of Indiana,	81,520
For the Piankeshaws and Weas,	22,262
To enable the President to extinguish Indian titles in Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan, in addition to grant of last year,	3,871
For expenses of the treaty at Butte des Morts, in addition to former appropriation,	400
For removal and subsistence of the Creeks, &c. in addition,	16,561
For arresting and guarding Ioway murderers,	1,023
For locating Choctaws, (not before provided for)	1,500
For expense of the Chickasaw deputation to Washington,	1,650
For expense of keeping twelve prisoners of war of the Sacs and Foxes as hostages, &c.	2,500
For sundry small items, together,	4,030
For expenses of removing and subsisting the Choctaw, Creek, Cherokee, and Ohio Indians,	474,013
For holding a treaty with the Potawattamies, to extinguish their remaining title in Illinois,	10,000
For carrying into effect the treaty with Chickasaws, to be refunded out of sales of their land,	100,000
For do. do. with the Ottowas,	47,400
For do. do. with the Menominees,	58,600
For several small items—together,	5,000
For expense, if found necessary, of repressing Indian hostilities on the frontiers,	100,000
	$1,566,838

The greater portion of this million and a half of dollars, is for enabling these Indians to remove, compensating them for their improvements, and providing blacksmiths' shops, school masters, &c. in their new settlements. There is also a proviso in the bill to compensate the American board of foreign missions for the value of their improvements, &c. in the Choctaw settlement, sold at the treaty of the Dancing Rabbit creek.—*N. Y. American.*

From the National Gazette, April 15.

The *American Jurist and Law Magazine*, published at Boston, contains part first of a review of Judge Story's Commentaries on the Constitution of the United States. We take from it the following general notice of the work.

"Before the government went into operation, all the provisions of the constitution were critically analysed and lucidly expounded by General Hamilton, Mr. Madison, and Mr. Jay, in the numbers of the Federalist. The provisions of this great charter have also frequently been subjected to investigation and analysis in the Supreme Court of the United States. The mere usage of forty five years is also an authority for the construction of the instrument. Add to these sources of light upon our political system, the essays and speeches of eminent statesmen contemporaneous with the adoption of the constitution and at subsequent periods; and the opinions of the judicial officers in the several States. The results of these various authorities and expositions have occasionally been collected in general treatises, as in Tucker's Blackstone, Rawle on the Constitution, and Kent's Commentaries. But these are all very compendious in plan; a full, elaborate work was wanted, that should present the whole body of constitutional law rigidly digested and lucidly arranged. Such a work Mr. Justice Story has given to the public, and very opportunely, since we have most strangely, now at this late day, been thrown back to the very threshold—to the agitation of the question whether we have, in fact, any constitution of government, or are entirely destitute of a supreme law; and which is, in effect, equivalent, whether we have any tribunal to interpret or apply, and any authority to enforce the law. These are the questions recently agitated. Some of the powers exercised by the government, ever since its establishment, are strenuously denied to have been ever granted. In regard to those granted, rules of interpretation have been proposed, which would embarrass or defeat their operation. A fierce contest is raging over the field of constitutional law, which will end, we will not doubt, in the firm establishment of those constructions which have hitherto been adopted in the practical administration, and in demonstrating still more clearly the admirable structure of our government. A work presenting the whole subject, to which every man can readily resort for all the learning that may help him to form his opinion, will, it is obvious, have powerful influence upon these discussions, by enlightening the public mind and by fortifying public opinion against plausible sophisms and groundless exceptions."

School Statistics.—About one third of the population of a country are between the ages of three and sixteen or eighteen; and of course are the proper subjects of school education.

In the United States, more than four millions of children ought to be under the influence of schools.

In Maine, the law requires that the inhabitants of every town pay annually, for the support of schools, a sum equal, at least, to 40 cents for every person living in it. That amounts to about $120,000. Their expenditures are more than $140,000.

In New Hampshire, a separate tax of $90,000 is raised for schools, besides an annual appropriation from a tax on bank stock of $9,000 or $10,000.

In Vermont, more than $50,000 are raised for schools, from a three per cent. tax on the grand list, and as much more from distinct taxes, besides an income of nearly $1,000 from banks.

In Massachusetts are nearly three thousand schools, supported by public taxes and private subscriptions. In Boston, the schools contain more than 12,000 children, at an expense of about $200,000.

In Rhode Island are about 700 schools, supported by a legislative appropriation of $10,000 annually, by taxes and by private subscriptions.

The Connecticut school fund is nearly two millions, but fails of its desired object. Children in the state, 85,000; schools about 1,500.

In New York are more than 9,000 schools, and over 5000,000 children taught in them. School fund, $1,700,000; distributed, annually, $100,000, but on the condition that each town raise by tax, or otherwise, as much as they receive from the fund. A wise provision.

New Jersey has a fund of $245,000, and an annual income of $22,000.

In Pennsylvania, during the last year, more than 250,000 children, out of 400,000, were destitute of school instruction.

Delaware has a school fund of $70,000.

Maryland has a school fund of $75,000, and an income for schools from the banks, which is divided between the several counties.

Virginia has a fund of $1,233,000, the income divided among the counties according to the white population, and appropriated to paying the tuition of poor children, generally, attending private schools.

North Carolina has a fund of $70,000, designed for common schools.

South Carolina appropriates $40,000 annually to free schools.

Georgia has a fund of $500,000, and more than 700 common schools.

Alabama, and most all the western and south western states, are devided into townships, six miles square, and each township into sections one mile square, with one section, the sixteenth, appropriated to education.

Mississippi has a fund of $280,000, but it is not available till it amounts to $500,000.

The Legislature of Louisiana grants to each parish, or county, in the state, $2 62 1-2 for each voter, the amount for any one parish not to exceed $1,350, nor to fall short of $800.—$40,000 are applied to educate the poor.

Tennessee has a school fund of about half a million, but complaints are made that it is not well applied.

Kentucky had a fund of $140,000, but a portion of it has been lost. A report to the Legislature, from the Rev. B. O. Peers, says, that not more than one third of the children between the ages of four and fifteen attend school.

In Ohio, a system of free schools, similar to that of New England, is established by law.

In Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, no legislative measures for the support of schools have been adopted. All the schools are supported by private tuition.—*Family Lyceum.*

The Burning of the Treasury Office.—The Washington Telegraph, of Saturday last, says:—An inquisition has been holding for a week past relative to the fire. The conclusion has been arrived at by the Executive, that the fire proceeded from *design*. This has been the general opinion from the beginning. No general report of the inquisition has as yet been made. Nor is it known who is to be made the scape goat. Rumors are afloat, and we leave them so.—*Poulson, April 15.*

Things at Washington.—A correspondent of the Alexandria Gazette, dating from Washington, who seems to be a prophesier of evil—furnishes that paper of Friday with some speculations, from which we make an extract. Not knowing what grounds there may be, for the pregnant surmises of the writer, we intend them to pass with our readers for just so much as they are worth. The writer sets out by saying that the General Post Office is in a state of great derangement—"so much so, that it is with infinite difficulty the operations of it can be carried on at all." One cause of this derangement is intimated, in the rumor that "Mr. Barry is on the verge of a mission to Spain." In that case the Post Office department would be but a secondary affair—and its "derangement" would be left for the regulation of his successor. But, says the writer—

"Leaving that section of the business, I pass to one of much more serious import; and this is the loss of the Treasury Office. No one whatever, scarcely doubts that it was premeditatedly burnt—and it is well understood, now, that a vast mass of the public books and documents were consumed in it; involving millions upon millions of public money, and for which the country stands destitute of a single voucher. The consequence is, that numerous and heavy claims will be raised against the Government; at least, such is the probability, and very natural consequence. And if it should result, as it is said, that a very great portion of the revolutionary papers are consumed, the pension fund will be so diminished as to eat up all the surplus money arising from the Tariff.—A Court of Inquisition was held all last week, by order of the President, at which Judge Cranch presided. Associated with him on the bench were the Heads of Departments principally.

They sent for witnesses, and examined them upon oath. The result is, that a clear suspicion attaches to some of them—so much so, that the made up Court called upon men attached to the Office, to promulgate their Bank Transactions, which demand being, at once, very properly rejected, an individual of them, at least, has had his pay arrested from him, by order of the President. These are strange times, and many, very many most extraordinary things are daily transpiring. I own, indeed, that they are, most of them, without analogy, and certainly unprecedented. You shall soon hear again from me."—*Balt. Patriot.*

The National Intelligencer, of yesterday morning, (11th inst.) contains a letter of more than two columns, addressed to Mr. Livingston, as "General Grand High Priest of the General Royal Arch Chapter of the United States, and Secretary of the said United States." Mr. Adams treats with much severity and characteristic power, some sentiments which Mr. Livingston uttered in the Address that he delivered in 1830 to the General Royal Arch Chapter of the United States. The object of the letter is the vindication of Anti Masonry. The writer announces his intention to address Mr. Livingston again on the subject, and says—

"I do conscientiously and sincerely believe, that the Order of Free Masonry, if not the greatest, is one of the greatest moral and political evils, under which the Union is now laboring.

He refers to his *Letters on Masonry*, published six months ago, adding—

"I have expected that some show of defence against the charges in those letters would have been made. The charges are grave—they are specific—they are made under the responsibility of my name. And now, sir, as no individual brother or companion of the craft has been willing to undertake its defence, I call upon you, as the General Grand High Priest of the Order in these United States, to undertake it. I call upon you the more freely, because, if the charges are true, there is a debt of justice and reparation due from you to all the Anti Masons of the United States. The charges are in part the same with those which you have pronounced absurd, calumnious, and persecuting. If, upon examination, you find them true, I expect from your candor an acknowledgement of your error—from your magnanimity, a retraction of your charges against the Anti Masons."

Encyclopedia Americana.—We have received the 13th and last volume of this truly valuable work; and congratulate the public on the success which has attended the liberal and enterprising publishers, Messrs. Carey, Lea, and Blanchard, of Philadelphia—trusting that they will be remunerated for the extraordinary expenses which they have incurred in revising, correcting, and otherwise improving, by large and important additions, especially relating to American subjects, the original work—or rather *plan* of this Encyclopedia, first published at Leipsic, in Germany, in 1827-29. A great sum must have been paid for editorship and contributions, though many of the latter were gratuitously rendered, by distinguished gentlemen—but the result is highly satisfactory to the public, whatever may be its effect on the publishers. It is, we think, the most interesting work, for ordinary use, that ever issued from the press, regard being had to the number of its volumes; and we heartily recommend it to all who desire to refresh their recollections, or obtain a knowledge of "things in general." We have made many references to articles concerning which we had some personal information, and have the pleasure to state a general accuracy which can hardly be excelled, in a work of this kind.—*Niles.*

Hon. Lewis Cass.—Few men have ever secured a more elevated place in the confidence and affections of the American people, than the present Secretary of War. As a statesman, an officer, and scholar, he is not behind the most gifted son of the republic. In all the relations of private life, as friend, father, and husband, few are his equal, none his superior. The impress of high and commanding talent is visible in all the civil, military, and benevolent institutions of Michigan. Her citizens will long and affectionately remember him.

His recent efforts in the cause of Temperance have given to it an impulse which will be felt in every hamlet and village of our happy country. Nor will this influence be confined to this continent. It will stimulate the hearts and strengthen the hands of the philanthropists of Europe, who in imitation of our example are seeking deliverance from the blighting desolation of intemperance.

On the 24th of February, 1833, a day to be held in remembrance by unborn millions, in the splendid Capitol of the Republic, men high in place and power, assembled to organize a temperance society. Men of all parties, of all sects, and creeds, here met to serve the cause of the country. The head of our army, many of the country's representatives, and others of our government, have nobly dared to be singular, and thereby erected for themselves a monument more durable than marble. The Hon. Lewis Cass was elected President. The proceedings are published in a pamphlet. We earnestly commend them to the perusal of all. *Detroit Courier.*

From the Detroit Courier, March 5.

The Detroit Iron Company, which has been in operation but a few years, we have before casually noticed. It expends daily in wages about $100, and for stock, &c. perhaps as much more. We lately visited the establishment of Van Antwerp & Co. It manufactures machinery in the line of iron and brass, and edge tools, and other work pertaining to the blacksmith and whitesmith line.—There are eight fires, and there are regularly employed 34 hands, the pay of whom amounts to $50 per day. They have a contract now on hand for a steam engine to cost $6000, and to be finished in six months. There are a number of turning lathes, &c., and the upper part of the building is to be occupied by a carding machine: it is also contemplated to connect with it an establishment for sawing building stone. We do not know the amount of capital invested, but we should suppose that the product of the establishment now in operation would not fall short of $50,000 per annum; and if the old one is rated at double that sum, we have the annual production of $150,000 in the iron line from these two establishments. But the benefits are not limited to the direct profits, since the facility of getting machines made at home has given an impetus to general enterprise. Several steam saw mills are already in operation, and more are contemplated; and the obstacles to the growth of our city, which have resulted from the scarcity and dearness of lumber, is likely to be thus speedily removed. Several steam boats have already been furnished with their machinery, and others are now building; and contracts have been made for the supply of their machinery at home.

Animal Power.—Dupin states that, in Great Britain, the animal power is eleven times as much as the manual power, while in France it is only four times as great. Also, that Britain consumes three times as much meat, milk, and cheese, as France. In Hanover there are 193 horses to every 1,000 inhabitants, 145 in Sweden, 100 in Great Britain, 95 in Prussia, 79 in France.—*Bull. des Sc. Agri.*

American Nankeen.—Those who like a good article and are a little particular as to color, will do well to call at the store of N. F. Williams, Esq., Bowly's wharf, and examine some samples of American Nankeen, which Mr. W. has received.—The article is manufactured from Georgia cotton, and exhibits the natural color of the material.—This nankeen is of fine texture and 'quality' and unlike the Indian nankeen, as well as all the imitations, its color is said to improve by wear. Last season a few dozen pieces of this nankeen were sent to Mr. Williams, which were speedily disposed of, and the effect has been, as we understand, to produce, this season, a considerable demand for the article.—*Balt. Gaz.*

The practice of publishing lists of arrivals at the hotels and boarding houses has caused alarm and complaint. Some persons wish to be snug and quiet when they visit the cities; their errands are often of a private nature; their business is defeated, their modesty offended, or their scheme of pleasure frustrated, by the promulgation of their appearance. On the other hand, for not a few it is desirable that they should be thus announced; they are spared trouble and their objects are promoted; many in the places at which they arrive are interested in an immediate knowledge of the fact. In London, "fashionable arrivals and departures" have been gazetted from time immemorial. As this is the age of *compromise*, it may be so arranged here that the names shall be published of those only who inscribe themselves in books left open for the use of the newspapers. A forced publicity is a wrong.—*Nat. Gaz.*

The Charleston Patriot states that the question, whether an alien, on application for citizenship, is bound to take an oath of allegiance to the State, is now before the Appeal Court, sitting in that city, brought up on an appeal from a decision of Judge Bay, in Chambers, during the last election, in the case of George Granstein.

Mr. Rush is about to remove from York to Philadelphia. On the 2d instant, a public dinner was given to him by a number of the citizens of York, in testimony of the great personal esteem with which he had inspired that community.—*National Gazette.*

Power Wheel Grindstones.—Several melancholy accidents have recently occurred by reason of the separation of large grindstones, while revolving rapidly by means of powerful machinery. In Oxford, in this State, a man was killed instantly by one of these dangerous machines. It is stated, that the stone weighed nearly two tons, that it was six feet in diameter; and was at the time of the accident, making 300 revolutions in a minute, Every one acquainted with centrifugal forces, will perceive the immense tendency of the parts to separate in such a case. The centrifugal force of bodies, is the tendency of their particles to fly off from the circle of the revolving bodies in tangents, or straight lines touching their outward circles. The tendency to fly off is, in a degree, proportioned to their velocity. A stone of 6 feet diameter would give a circumference of nearly 18 feet. Such a stone, revolving at the rate of 300 times in a minute, would cause the particles on the outer surface to move with the enormous velocity of 5400 feet, or more than a mile in a minute.

The tendency therefore of every particle of matter of which the circumference of such a stone was composed, to fly off, would be at the rate of more than a mile in a minute. As the particles of the stone were situated towards its centre, the tendency to fly off in tangents, would of course be diminished, but they would still have more or less tendency from the centre.—Hence is the great danger: and if there is any flaw in the stone, it will sooner or later burst asunder with tremendous violence. The person who lately suffered in Oxford, was in the act of grinding a Scythe.—One fragment of the stone, weighing about 800 pounds, flew upward, killed the man, and broke through the floor over his head, and lodged in the second story.—The man was mangled in a shocking manner. Such instruments are too dangerous for common use.—*Bost. Cent. April 10.*

New Method of Computing the Moon's Distance from the Earth.—The data on which the computation is made are the Moon's sideral period, and the force of gravity on the earth's surface. The force of gravity on the earth's surface, as ascertained by the pendulum, is sufficient to make a heavy body descend in vacuo about 16 1-12 feet the first second of its fall. From this fact can be easily ascertained what the sideral period of a body would be revolving round the earth in vacuo, one semi-diameter of the earth from its centre.

When this sideral period is ascertained, then take the moon's sideral period, and say, by the Rule of Three: The squares of these two periods are to each other as the cubes of the distances from the earth's centre.

We have made the computation, and find the moon's distance to be about sixty semi-diameters of the earth from its centre; which corresponds with the general computation founded on the moon's horizontal paralax.

Nothing could be more touchingly beautiful than the answer of a little deaf and dumb boy, in the London Asylum, to the question "why God had blest others with faculties of speech and hearing, and had deprived him of them?" He burst into tears, and wrote, "Even so, Father, for so it seemed good in thy sight."

Civil Disabilities of the Jews.—We understand, says a London paper, that one of the earliest motions of importance in the Parliament will be for the removal of the civil disabilities of the Jews, and very little doubt is entertained of its success. It cannot, we think, be denied, that the Jews have borne their privations patiently, although, as fellow subjects, and contributing, alike with Christians, to the support of the State, they are entitled to share in those civil rights and privileges which are enjoyed by all classes of Christians.

Henry Erskine.—The Honorable Henry Erskine being one day in London, in company with the Duchess of Gordon, he asked her, "Are we never again to enjoy the honor and pleasure of your Grace's society at Edinburgh?" "Oh!" said she, Edinburgh is a vile, dull place; I hate it." "Madam," replied the gallant barrister, "the Sun might as well say, this is a vile, dark morning, I won't rise to day."

PITTSBURGH BANK NOTE EXCHANGE,

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes' Exchange Office, No. 33 Market Street.

Pennsylvania.		*Connecticut.*	
Bank of Pittsburgh	par	Bridgeport Bank	2
Philadelphia Banks	do	Conn. Bk. & Branch	do
Bank of Delaware co.	¼	Conn. R. B'nk'ng Co.	do
Bank of Chester co.	do	Hartford Bank	do
Montgomery county	do	Fair. Co. Bk. & Br.	do
Germantown	do	Middletown Bank	do
Bank of Middletown	do	N. Haven City Bk.	do
Northumberland	do	Mechanics' Bank	do
Bank of Reading	do	Phœnix Bk. & Bran.	do
Farmers' Bk. Read'g	do	U. Bank, N. London	do
Chambersburgh	do	*New Jersey.*	
Gettysburgh	do	Com. Bk. Perth Am.	1½
Carlisle Bank	do	Farm. Bk. Mt. Holly	do
Columb. Bridge Co.	do	People's Bk. Patterson	do
Doylestown Bank	do	Mech. Bk. Newark	do
Easton Bank	do	Newark Ins. Com.	do
Erie Bank	do	State Bk. at Elizabt'n	do
Farm'rs Bucks B. co	do	do Camden	do
Lancaster Bank	do	do Morristw'n	do
Farmers' Bk. Lanc.	do	do Newark	do
Lebanon	do	do N. Bruns.	do
Harrisburgh	do	Sussex Bk. Newton	do
Mon. Bk. Brownsv'lle	do	*Delaware.*	
Miner's Bk Pottsville	do	Bank of Delaware	½
Northampton	do	Bank of Smyrna	do
Wyoming. Wilksb.	do	Com. Bk. Delaware	do
York Bank	do	Wilming. & Brand.	do
New York.		*Maryland.*	
City Banks	1	Baltimore City Bks.	par
Albany B's	1½	Frederick co. Bank	½
Auburn	2	Bk. of Westminster	do
Bank of Buffalo	do	Hagerstown Bank	do
Chenango at Norwich	do	Susq. Br. Co. P. De.	1½
Bk of Genesee, Batav	do	Bank of Salisbury	2
Geneva	do	*District of Columbia.*	
Bank of Ithica	do	Bank of Alexandria	½
Rochester	do	Farm. Bank of do.	do
Bk. of Monroe at do.	do	Bk. of Potomac at do	do
Newburgh & branch.	do	Bk. of Washington	do
Bk of Or. co. at Gosh.	do	Patriotic Bank do	do
Bk. of Poughkeepsie	1½	Bank of Metropolis	do
Bk. of Troy & branch.	2	Farm. & Me. B. Geo.	do
Bk. of Utica & do.	do	U. Bk; of Georgetw'n	do
Bk. of Whitehall	do	*Virginia.*	
Broom co. Bk. Bing.	do	Bk. of Va. & Branch.	1
Central Bk. Cherry V.	do	Farm. Bk. of Va. do.	do
Chatauque Co. B'k	do	Bk. of the Val. & Br.	do
E-sex Co. Bk. Keesv.	do	N. W. Bk. of Va.	½
Farmers' Bk. of Tro

WASHINGTON COLLEGE, Pennsylvania.

This institution, on the 28th ult., terminated a laborious session, under the most encouraging and prosperous auspices. Its most sanguine friends and patrons could not have anticipated the strong current of public favor which has flowed, and continues to flow, in upon it.

For the number and talent of its professors—the extended and liberal course of instruction which it affords—the strict, yet paternal discipline it maintains—and for the health, economy, and other happy circumstances connected with its location—it may claim, without assuming any thing more than its deserts, an honorable place among the most reputed similar institutions in our country.

The Board of Trustees had every reason to be satisfied with the evidences of proficiency and industry exhibited by the several classes during the late examinations, which were conducted with minuteness and perseverance. The result was very creditable both to professors and students.

The closing exercise was an interesting, public, literary contest, between the two Societies connected with the College. The Rev. M. Allen and T. Morgan, Esq. were chosen judges by the Union Society—E. L. Blaine and W. Baird, Esqs. by the Washington Society—and the Hon. A. Stewart, umpire. The exercises were in the following order, viz:

Prayer, by the Rev. E. M'Curdy.

1st. A select oration, by Samuel Fulton, of Morgan county, O.—Union Society.

2d. Do. by Alexander Murdoch, of Washington county, Pa.—Washington Society.

3d. An original composition—*the enjoyments of human life*—by John Carothers, Armstrong county, Pa.—U. S.

4th. Do.—*National Character*—by Napoleon A. Guille, Zanesville, O.—W. S.

5th. An original Oration—*Influence of Christianity on the condition of Man*—by Hugh B. Cunningham, Wayne county, O.—U. S.

6th. Do.—*the power of Genius*—by John L. Dawson, Brownsville, Pa.—W. S.

7th. An original Oration, by Joel B. M'Farland, Washington county, Pa. as the representative of the English Department.

Question Debated—*Should Deists be eligible to Office in the government of the United States?*

8th. Affirmative sustained by Isaiah Steen, Washington, Pa.—W. S.

9th. Negative by John Gordon, Washington county, Pa.—U. S.

The ensuing session will commence on the FIRST DAY OF MAY NEXT, when, in addition to the branches now taught in the institution, Mr. Joseph Ritner, Jr. late of the Military Academy, at West Point, will commence the instruction of pupils in Topographical and Civil Engineering—the French Language—Zoology—Botany—and Mineralogy.

Tuition in all the Departments, $10 50 cts. per session, including contingencies. Payment in advance—Boarding in the College Club, from 75 to 87 1-2 cents per week—in the town and vicinity, from $1 to $1 50 per week—Fuel, washing, and candles, about $13 00 per annum.

April 23, 1833.

BURNING OF THE TREASURY BUILDING.

We give below the note of the President, directing an investigation in relation to the destruction of the Treasury department—the result of the enquiry—together with the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, connected with the subject.—*Globe.*

In consequence of the public loss sustained by the burning of the Treasury building, and the destruction of some valuable papers, the President has deemed it proper, at the request of the Secretary of the Treasury, to direct an enquiry to be made into the cause of the disaster. He therefore directs a thorough and careful investigation to be made on the following points.

1. In what manner was the fire occasioned?

2. If accidental, how did it happen? Was it from any defect in the original construction of the building?—or was it occasioned by carelessness or negligence? And if by carelessness or negligence, to whom can either be attributed?

3. Were proper exertions used to preserve the books, papers, and public property in the building, as well as to save the building itself?

The Attorney General is directed to conduct the enquiry, and the other members of the cabinet to aid in it. The witnesses to be examined on oath, and their depositions reduced to writing—and when the investigation is closed, the testimony to be reported to the President, together with the opinions of the members of the Cabinet on the points above stated.

The President directs that the Chief Justice of the Circuit Court for the District of Columbia be requested to preside at the investigation, and to assist in it. ANDREW JACKSON.

March 31, 1833.

Sir—We have made the enquiries directed by your order of the 31st of March last, in relation to the fire at the Treasury building, on the morning of that day, and proceed to state the manner in which the investigation was conducted, and the result of the enquiries.

We commenced the examination of witnesses, at the room of the Secretary of State, on the day of the fire, at two o'clock in the evening, and continued to take testimony at the same place every day, until the evening of Saturday, the 6th instant.—The proceedings were then unavoidably suspended until Wednesday the 10th inst., when some further testimony was taken, and the investigation closed. We have examined altogether more than fifty witnesses, and have called before us every person from whom it was supposed that any information could be obtained on the subject.

Chief Justice Cranch presided at the examinations and gave to the enquiry his unremitting attention and valuable assistance. You are aware that the Secretary of the Navy left Washington, in order to execute some official duties, before the investigation was concluded.

It appears from the whole evidence, that the fire was first discovered about half past two o'clock in the morning. The attention of two or three persons who reside in the neighborhood and in view of the building, was attracted by the light from the windows; and nearly at the same time the volume of smoke occasioned by the fire was observed by others who happened to be in the streets in different parts of city. Those who discovered the fire, immediately gave the alarm and hastened to the building; and when the first persons arrived on the ground, the guard within the house was still asleep and unconscious of the fire, and was awakened by the noise made at one of doors to rouse him. There is some difference of opinion among the witnesses as to the precise state of the fire at that moment. But taking the whole testimony together, we think it is fully proved that when the first persons arrived on the ground, the room in the second story on the north side of the house, and immediately west of the projection in the centre of the building, appeared to be on fire in every part—that the flames and dense clouds of smoke were issuing from one or both of the windows of the room,—and that there was then no appearance of fire in either of the adjoining rooms, nor in the garret, nor roof. In a very few minutes, however, the fire was communicated to the adjoining rooms and to the garret and the roof—and the garret being filled for the most part with old papers and paper cases, the flames spread through it with great rapidity. The first engine arrived on the ground in twenty minutes after the fire was discovered, and the roof over the room in which it originated was then blazing, and very soon afterwards began to fall in. Every exertion to check the flames was immediately made with this engine and others which arrived shortly after it. But it was soon evident that the want of a sufficient supply of water in the neighborhood of the building, rendered it impossible to save it, and the fire continued to advance. And in about one hour from the time it was first seen, the whole building, with the exception of the fire proof portion of it, was either consumed or on fire.

We have endeavored in vain to trace the origin of the fire, and are unable to impute it to any particular cause. Three of the witnesses who have been examined, passed near the buildings about half past one o'clock or a little later, on the morning of the fire, and at that time there was no light from any of the windows, nor any thing in or about the house to attract attention or create alarm. The remains of the building have been carefully examined by skilful workmen, and they can discover no defect in its construction which may be supposed to have occasioned the disaster. On the night of the fire, the usual precautions for security appear to have been taken. The regular watchman being sick and unable to attend, his place was supplied, under the direction of the superintendent, by a young man 19 or 20 years of age who has been employed constantly for about 18 months past as one of the laborers at the building. And according to the ordinary practice of the guard, he examined, about ten o'clock at night, all of the rooms except those in the fire proof part of the house, and found the fire in the grates to be, as he supposed, entirely safe. The fuel used in the part of the building where the fire began, is anthracite coal—and in the room where it originated, the coal had sunk below the upper bar of the grate at the examination by the guard—and the blower, resting on the ash pan was placed as a tender before it, according to the usual practice. No fresh coal had been put on the fire after 12 or 1 o'clock on that day. The outer doors and the windows of the house were fastened in the ordinary manner in the inside with the exception of a window in the fire proof which seems to have been very negligently secured, if secured at all that night. But there is no communication between that room and the part of the building where the fire commenced—and if an evil disposed person had entered at that window he could not have made his way to any other room.

The regulations of the Superintendent made it the duty of the night guard to make the examination of the rooms and fires above mentioned—but he was not required to keep awake all night—and since the year 1826 it has been the practice for only one of the watchmen to remain during the night in the building—and he has been permitted to sleep after 10 o'clock.

As soon as the fire was discovered, the proper exertions were immediately made by the officers of the government, and the citizens who assembled to save the books and papers. And the most active and praise worthy efforts were used for that purpose; and, in some instances, the zeal of those engaged, exposed them to much hazard. The Secretary of the Treasury was early on the ground, and by his direction the books and papers were placed, as they were brought out, under the care of proper guards—and, on the same day, at an early hour in the evening, they were deposited in a house that was immediately engaged for a temporary occupation of the Treasury Department.

We cannot, at this time, undertake to state with precision, what papers and books have been destroyed; since those which were saved have not yet been all perfectly arranged. The Secretary of the Treasury has taken measures to obtain a prompt and accurate report from the heads of the Bureaux on this subject. But we believe that very few papers have been lost that are of much importance to the government or to individuals, and that the great mass of the most valuable books and papers have been saved.

The depositions we have taken, accompany this report—and also drawings of the Treasury building, which will enable you more readily to comprehend the testimony of the witnesses.

We have the honor to be, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servants, (Signed)

EDW. LIVINGSTON, Sec'y of State,
LOUIS M'LANE, Sec'y of the Treasury,
LEW. CASS, Sec'y of War,
R. B. TANEY, Attorney General,
WM. T. BARRY, Postmaster General.

To THE PRESIDENT. April 12, 1833.

From the Cabinet Cyclopedia.

MANUFACTURE OF GLASS BEADS.

A very considerable manufacture of glass, for the formation of beads, is carried on at a place called Murano, situated near the city of Venice. There is nothing peculiar in the composition of the glass made use of for this purpose, nor in the methods employed for its preparation; and although the manufacturers affect great secresy as to the coloring substances which they mix with the glass, it is not likely that they possess any real advantage over others in this respect, or that they have made any useful discovery of materials different from those commonly employed in coloring glass.

When upon inspection the colored glass is found to be in a fit state for working, the necessary quantity is gathered in the usual manner upon the rod, and is blown into a hollow form. A second workman then provides himself with an appropriate instrument, with which he takes hold of the glass at the end which is farthest from the end of the rod, and the two men running thereupon expeditiously, in exactly opposite directions, the glass is drawn out into a pipe or tube, in the manner of those used for constructing thermometers, the thickness of which depends upon the distance by which the men separate themselves. Whatever the thickness may be, the perforation of the tube is preserved, and bears the same proportion relatively to the substance of the glass, as was originally given to it by the blower. In these particulars, the workmen, of course, govern themselves according to the size and description of the beads which are to be made. The glass house at Murano is provided with a gallery, 120 feet in length, and which much resembles a rope walk, wherein the tubes are drawn out in the manner here described.

Tubes striped with different colors are made by gathering from two or more pots lumes of different colored glass, which are united before they are drawn out to the requisite length.

As soon as they are sufficiently cool for the purpose, the tubes are divided into equal lengths, sorted according to their colors and sizes, packed in chests, and then despatched to the city of Venice, within which the actual manufacture of the beads is conducted.

When they arrive at the bead manufactory, the tubes are again carefully inspected, and sorted according to their different diameters, preparatory to their being cut into pieces sufficiently small for making beads.

For performing this latter operation, a sharp iron instrument is provided, like a chisel, and securely fixed in a block of wood. Placing the glass tube upon the edge of this tool at the part to be separated, the workman, then, with another sharp instrument in his hand, cuts, or rather chips, the pipe into pieces of the requisite size; the skill of the man being shown by the uniformity of size preserved between the different fragments.

The minute pieces thus obtained are in the next process thrown into a bowl contained a mixture of sand and wood ashes, in which they are continually stirred about, until the perforations in the pieces are all filled with sand and ashes. This provision is indispensable, in order to prevent the sides from falling together when softened by heat in the next operation.

A metallic vessel, with a long handle, is then provided, wherein the pieces of glass are placed, together with a further quantity of wood ashes and sand; and the whole being subjected to heat over a charcoal fire, are continually stirred with a hatchet shaped spatula. By these simple means the beads acquire their globular form.

When this has been imparted, and the beads are again cool, they are agitated in sieves, in order to separate the sand and ashes; this done, they are transferred to other sieves of different degrees of fineness, in order to divide the beads according to their various sizes. Those of each size are then, after being strung by children upon separate threads, made up into bundles, and packed in casks for exportation.

In this manner, not fewer than sixty different kinds of glass beads are prepared, in vast quantities. The principal trade in these is carried on with Spain, and the coast of Africa; but some portions find their way to nearly all parts of the world.

There were 109,620 letters received at the New York Post Office, for the six days ending the 13th inst., of which 35,219 were delivered in the city, and the remainder forwarded to every part of the country. It is also stated, that the number of newspapers passing through that office amounts to a million per month.

We learn from a Correspondent, says the Long Island Inquirer, that Mr. Wirt, the late Attorney General of the United States, has purchased a large tract of land in Florida, for the purpose of cultivating the sugar cane. Instead of employing slaves, as is usual for such labor, he has made an arrangement with several hundred German emigrants, who go on to Mr. Wirt's estate under the charge of Lieutenant Goldsborough.

Married—At Liberia, on the 10th January, 1833, Mr. JOHN B. RUSSWORM (Editor of the Liberia Herald) to Miss SARAH ELIZABETH McGILL, of that place.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 23, 1833.

The editor of the Mercury, in his last paper, has the following sentence, which we are pleased to see.

"It would be both 'rashness and folly' for either the friends of Mr. Van Buren or Mr. M'Kean, to throw themselves into the hands of their enemies, and we are rejoiced to see from the tone and spirit of the leading democratic papers of the state, that *the unhappy differences* which *have existed for some time past*, will, *at least for the present*, be thrown aside."

Here, then, is an acknowledgment that our assertion, that the Van Buren party would not have "the rashness and folly to expose their *weakness* by nominating a distinct ticket, was correct. This shows how valueless are any assertions or predictions made by that editor. It was only one week before that he set his prediction against our suggestion—now he admits that we were correct.—This article also gives the editor of the Democrat a slap in the face for his declaration that there was *no division* in the Jackson ranks—"*unhappy differences have for some time past existed*," says the paper which speaks "*by authority*." The most important feature in this extract is the expectation that "the unhappy differences" will, "*at least for the present*," be thrown aside. This explains the whole plan of the campaign. The managers, being aware of the unpopularity of Mr. Van Buren, dare not nominate persons who are *known* to be favorable to his candidate for the Senate. The unhappy differences are to be thrown aside, "*for the present;*" that is, until after the election, then all the influence of the administration of the General Government is to be arrayed against Mr. McKean. The game is now plain—it is to be a mere second edition of that which was attempted with the electoral ticket last fall. Being aware that Mr. Van Buren was unpopular, "the unhappy differences" were laid aside "for the present." Judge Wilkins was nominated as Vice President, *Patrick Mulvany*, and a number of other electors were elected under a *pledge* that they would vote for Mr. Wilkins, and yet, Patrick Mulvany, and a number more of them declared, after the election, that they would have voted for Martin Van Buren, *notwithstanding their pledges*, if their votes had been necessary to elect him. Precisely the same game is now to be played. A ticket is to be nominated, *not pledged, at least publicly*, and then if they should happen to be elected (which is not probable) they will be *induced* to do the *needful*.—If these *unpledged* gentlemen should be elected, time will show *who are the dupes*.

In another part of our paper, we have made some extracts from the Lancaster Journal, a paper devoted to the support of Jackson, Van Buren, and Buchanan. Our readers will observe, that in these articles the recommendation of the Mercury, "that the divisions in the Jackson ranks should, at least *for the present, be laid aside*," is not regarded. Messrs. McKean and Ingham are there bitterly assailed. Where McKean is strongest the Van Buren men wish party divisions to be laid aside *for the present*—but where Van Buren is strongest, Mr. McKean is to be denounced, calumniated, and stigmatized. If Mr. McKean's friends can be duped, in this way, they will have one consolation in the midst of their mortifications—the consolation of knowing that they are only fit to be the dupes and tools of abler men.

Mr. Catlin.—This gentleman has, during the last week, frequently exhibited a portion of his extensive collection of Indian portraits, landscapes, and other paintings, taken during his arduous tour thro' that immense region of country which extends from the Mississippi river to the Rocky Mountains, and from the Kanzas river to the British territories on the North. The total number of paintings which he commenced during his expedition is very large, most of them are yet in an unfinished state, he only having had sufficient leisure to secure correct likenesses of the various living subjects of his pencil, and the general features of the scenery which he had selected, the back grounds and details being reserved for the labors of a future time. Those which he has publicly exhibited here exceed one hundred. He visited, we believe, every tribe of Indians located in the vast extent of country which we have before designated, and in each tribe took the portraits of many of the most important personages, male and female—views of their lodges and encampments, and in many cases, sketches of their dances and other amusements.

During each evening he commenced by exhibiting the portraits of Black Hawk, the Prophet, Na-Pope, and several other Sacs, who were recently confined at Jefferson Barracks, where these portraits were taken. Subsequently, and successively he exhibited to the spectators portraits of the comparatively almost half civilized Shawanese, the Sioux, the miserable Puncahs, the dark skinned Ojibbeway and Snake Indians, the polished, friendly, and interesting Mandans, the Crows, of noble and lofty bearing, the ferocious Riccarees and Blackfeet, the almost unknown Flatheads, and many others. Every intelligent spectator must have been equally and as forcibly struck by the marked resemblance of individuals of the same tribe, as by the remarkable dissimilarity of the different tribes. As the exhibition proceeded, Mr. Catlin contributed greatly to the amusement and instruction of those present, by suitable explanations, and by the relation of many interesting anecdotes, illustrative of the character of the Indians.

In making these explanations, and in relating these anecdotes, he stated that he had taken the precaution to secure the certificates of different persons, to prove that the portraits were actually taken from the individuals whom they professed to represent, and that the costumes were really as represented. This precaution was taken, he stated, to satisfy the world and posterity that there was no deception practised. This expedient was wisely adopted—his collection of portraits is destined to become more and more valuable, as the various tribes of Indians which they represent disappear from the face of the earth. To our mind, however, and to the minds of all the audience, so far as we have conversed with them, this precaution was a work of supererogation. His modest and unassuming deportment, the simple and unostentatious manner of his explanations and narrations, were perfectly satisfactory guarantees of the truth of every assertion which he made.

In the course of the exhibition, Mr. Catlin's attention was called to what we always considered to be a very fanciful account of four Flat Head Indians, who were, some time since, stated to have been sent from the West side of the Rocky Mountains to St. Louis, to receive the true religion. Two of the Indians, it is known, died at St. Louis; and Mr. Catlin traveled many hundred miles with the other two, on their return. He also traveled two thousand miles with Mr. Fontenelle, who brought the Indians to St. Louis, and had frequent conversations with him about the Flat Heads. He was also intimate with Gen. Clarke, & had frequent conversations with him about these Indians. In the course of these conversations, Gen. Clarke informed him that these were the first Flat Heads that had ever crossed the Rocky Mountains, and urged him to secure their portraits. During all this intercourse with the Flat Heads themselves, with Mr. Fontenelle, and with Gen. Clarke, he stated that he had not heard the slightest intimation that these Indians came to St. Louis for the purpose which had been attributed to them. With his usual modesty, he added, that he did not pretend to contradict the statements of the letter writer from St. Louis, but merely stated what he knew, and let every person make his own inference.

In the course of the evening he exhibited the portraits of two young Mandans, with silver grey hair and blue eyes, and made the surprising statement, that every tenth or fifteenth family, of that nation, from the youngest to the oldest, have similar hair and eyes. He stated that he could gain no information, or hear no tradition as to the origin of these singular persons.

The last item in the exhibition was a very interesting account of a great ceremony which he witnessed, and which in annually performed in the Mandan village, in commemoration of the *Mee-ne-Roka-Hasha*, or "the subsiding of the waters." Mr. Catlin having given a full account of this ceremony and all its terrible incidents, in a letter to the editor of the New York Commercial Advertiser, we will only mention, that the whole ceremony furnishes undoubted evidence that the Mandans have a tradition in relation to the Deluge. The existence of a building in the midst of their village, called the "big canoe" or ark, the annual sacrifice to the water, of edged tools used in the construction of the "big canoe," the preservation of vessels of water, pretended to have been kept since the subsiding of the waters, the celebration of the ceremony at the season when the trees were in foliage, because the mourning dove brought back a bough with leaves on, and various other matters, are perfectly convincing on this point. The whole ceremony was illustrated by four consecutive paintings, or diagrams, as Mr. Catlin modestly styled them, exhibiting the ceremonies in the interior of the "medicine or mystery lodge," and the dances and dragging scene, on the outside of it.

Mr. Catlin will leave this city in a few days for the Arkansas river. It is his intention to visit all the Indian nations situated between the Rocky Mountains and the Mississippi river, south of those which he formerly visited, and north of Mexico, and thus complete portraits of Indians of every tribe in our territory, east of the Rocky Mountains, and west of the Mississippi. The enterprize was noble, arduous, and original—we wish him success, and all the fame and fortune which the undertaking merits and which the heart could desire.

Exhibition of Portraits.—Mr. Catlin has again yielded to the earnest requests of many persons, and has consented to exhibit his paintings on Wednesday, and also on Thursday evening.—For particulars, see advertisement.

CARD.

It is proposed, by divine permission, to lay the corner stone of St. John's Episcopal Church, in Lawrenceville, on Saturday, the 27th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M., with suitable religious offices. The members of Trinity and Christ Churches, and all other citizens friendly to the object, are respectfully invited to attend. The place of meeting will be the room now temporarily occupied, within the arsenal yard, as a chapel.

Lawrenceville, Pa., April 23, 1833.

PUBLIC MEETING.

At a meeting of a number of the citizens friendly to the forming of a company for the protection of property at Fires, held at the Mansion House, on Wednesday evening, 17th inst., SAMUEL PETTIGREW, Esq. was called to the chair, and *William Eichbaum*, Esq. was appointed Secretary.

The Constitution of the Company was read and adopted.—On motion,

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to solicit their fellow citizens, who are not attached to any of the Fire Companies, to join with them in this laudable undertaking. The Chair was pleased to appoint Messrs. William Graham, Jr., Geo. M'Henry, and John Wallace, that committee.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the papers of this city.

Resolved, That this meeting adjourn, to meet again at the same place, on Thursday evening, the 25th instant, at 7 1-2 o'clock, P. M. when an election for officers of said Company will take place.

SAML. PETTIGREW, Ch'n.
WM. EICHBAUM, Secretary.
April 17, 1833.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

From the New York Spectator, April 15.

THE RUSSIANS, TURKS, & EGYPTIANS.

Intelligence from Constantinople, to the 16th of February, leaves little room to doubt that an amicable arrangement was in progress between the Viceroy of Egypt and the Ottoman Porte. How this arrangement has been brought about, more fully appears from the following article, bearing a semi-official stamp, which is copied from the Journal of St. Petersburgh, of March 23:—

"Since the conclusion of the treaty of Adrianople above three years have elapsed, during which time the Porte has scrupulously fulfilled all its engagements. In the Polish revolution it refused to listen to the agents of the insurrection, and preferred the friendship of our Government to the perfidious promises of the authors of the mischief:—Our Cabinet is bound in honor to support a state which conscientiously performs its engagements. On this principle the Emperor resolved, on the commencement of the Egyptian rebellion, to withdraw his Consul from Alexandria: this spontaneous proof of the Emperor's good will was gratefully received by the Sultan, and suggested to him the idea of applying, in case of need, to Russia. The Emperor hearing of this intention, proposed to comply with it, and sent General Muravief to Constantinople. As the Egyptian army continued to advance, and threaten Constantinople, the Emperor resolved to place a division of the Black Sea fleet at the Sultan's disposal, in case the capital should be endangered. The Porte acknowledging the value of this offer, hoped that the proposals made to Mahomet Ali would lead to an agreement.

We were expecting the event and the result of General Muravief's mission, when a courier, from Constantinople, brought word that the Sultan, on the advance of the Egyptians upon the road to Brussa, saw the necessity of applying to Russia, and the Reis Effendi had, on the 2d of February, delivered a note to our Ambassador, soliciting the aid of a squadron with 4,000 or 5,000 troops on board, and besides them an auxiliary corps of 28,000 or 30,000 men, to advance from the banks of the Danube for the defence of the capital. The Emperor received the application on the 12th (24th) of February, and orders were issued on the following day to hasten the measures requested by the Sultan. While these orders were being made out, intelligence was received that the fleet, under Admiral Lazarew, sailed on the 2d (14th) of Feb., and the first orders sent to it by our first Ambassador, conformably to the instructions which he had received. We hope that its presence, with the measures taken at the request of the Porte, will serve to check the progress of the Egyptian army, and preserve the east from the catastrophe which threatened it.

The Emperor is conscious of having done every thing in his power to prevent this catastrophe.—We may flatter ourselves that our efforts will not prove unavailing, as all the Powers of Europe, guided by the same conservative principles, are equally convinced of the necessity of arresting the ambitious plans of the Viceroy of Egypt, and to secure peace and tranquillity in the east as soon as possible.

P. S. News is this moment received by a courier, which left Constantinople on the 7th Feb. that General Muravief had just arrived from Alexandria, where his mission had been completely successful, the Pacha having immediately engaged to submit to the Sultan, and to suspend hostilities, and orders to that effect were despatched to Ibrahim Pacha in General Muravief's presence. This important result being obtained, it may be hoped that a written convention will put an end to the troubles in the Ottoman empire, a circumstance which will fulfil all the wishes of the Emperor.—In this case, and as soon as the Sultan declares that the causes of his applying for the assistance of Russia no longer exist, the squadron, which must be now at Constantinople, will be ordered to return to Sebastopol, and the march of the troops by land stopped.

The *Augsburgh Gazette*, of the 9th March, has the following, of the 15th February from Constantinople:—"The result of the negotiations of Halil Pacha, at Alexandria, must be known, before this capital can be considered totally secure from the hostile views of Ibrahim Pacha. It appears that Mehemed Ali is averse to any foreign mediation in the pending negotiations, and that from this motive he quickly determined upon receiving Halil Pacha, in order to remain in exclusively direct communications with the Porte. Hence his real intentions are not known, and many difficulties will probably arise in the course of the negotiations. The French Charge d'Affaires, at Constantinople, by his wavering proceedings, may contribute to render Mehemed Ali more cautious, and make him rely on a difference of opinion between the Powers, which may at length be useful to him. He will, therefore, neither do nor concede any thing which might compromise him, and appears to secure to himself the protection of France, which is stated to have been offered him on certain conditions, before he pursues his plans any further.

It is said that communications are kept up on the part of France, at Alexandria, which may become dangerous to the tranquillity of the East, as efforts are being made to persuade the Pacha that he is called to restore the tottering Ottoman empire, and should fix his residence at Constantinople. It is remarkable that, whilst the French Charge d'Affaires was negotiating for an armistice, to which, as he pretended, he could not induce Ibrahim Pacha to accede, until the latter had received instructions from Alexandria, he formally protested against the succor of the Russians, which was so much wanted at that time. Troops are being collected in great haste, and sent over to Asia Minor." The same paper contains a letter of the 26th ult., from Rome, stating that, according to private letters from Corfu, a violent earthquake had been felt there, by which many persons had perished, and two villages were entirely destroyed. The Gazette also quotes the Funds at Vienna on the 4th inst.—Metallics 5 per cents. 92; Do. 4 per cents. 80 7-8.

A letter from Odessa, dated the 18th February, says—"The first division of the Russian fleet has left Sebastopol, and must, by this time, have arrived at Constantinople. We have here 6000 men of General Roth's corps ready to embark for the same destination, and waiting only for transports from Sebastopol to convey them. However, as intelligence of an arrangement between the Viceroy and the Sultan has arrived, it is concluded that they will not embark. There is a regiment of Cossacks among them.

From London Papers to the 23d of March, received at New York.

British Parliament.—The "Irish Enforcing Bill" was still struggling its way by inches, thro' the Committee of the Whole in the Commons,—Five clauses only were disposed of during the sitting of the 18th. The Court Martial Clause was carried on the 19th, after a long and animated debate, and then only after an avowal by Mr. Stanley, that Ministers, "without being asked to do so, but from feelings of justice, *had* struck out political offences of all kinds; and that all cases of libel, political meetings, and matters connected with the press, had been taken out of the bill." For the clause, 270; against it, 130. This extrusion of some of the most offensive parts of the measure, is considered by the Liberals as a triumph, alike over the Tories and Ministers.

The London Times, of the 23d, says—"Government has, it appears, been employed with great earnestness on the West India question."

It is confidently affirmed that Turkey has ceded to France the whole coast of Syria from Tripoli to Egypt, extending back so as to embrace Jerusalem, but not Damascus, while Turkey is to be repossessed of Aleppo, Scanderoon, and all the older conquests of the Egyptian army; and this arrangement has been made, it is stated, to induce France to interfere in favor of Turkey against Egypt.

[Altogether improbable.]

Portugal.—A London paper, of the 22d March, says:—"We rejoice to be able to state that the news from Portugal, to the 2d inst., inclusive, which came to hand yesterday, is such as to remove, for the present, at least, some of the gloomy apprehensions created by the former direct, though vague, intelligence from that quarter."

LONDON, March 22.—The Lisbon packet passed Oporto on the 4th instant, but was not able to enter, and did not remain off more than two hours, consequently brings no information from thence: but we find that a letter from Captain Glasscock, of the Orestes, is in town, stating that the affair of the 4th is as follows:

OPORTO, March 4.—This morning, at day light, after bombarding the town through the night, the troops of Don Miguel made a grand attack in the direction of Cordello and St. John da Foz. A diversion has been made in the vicinity of Argoa Ardente, but it soon became perceptible that the main object of attack was towards the Cordello line.

The troops of Don Miguel were completely repulsed, and it is supposed they have sustained a consideable loss; upwards of 600 are said to have been killed, but credence cannot be given to all the reports current in the town.

Don Pedro's troops have comparatively sustained little loss; but the Scottish corps, under Major Shaw, have suffered most; one officer in that corps has been killed, and almost every officer, with the exception of its commander, Shaw, has been wounded. A hundred, it is said, is the amount of killed and wounded on the constitutional side. Supplies of provisions, ammunition, and troops are daily expected."

Gen. Santa Martha has resigned the command of Don Miguel's army before Oporto, and has been replaced by Conde San Lourenzo, Minister of War. The Count Barbacena is to fill the office of the latter during his absence.

The Moniteur Algerien, of January 19th, states, that the increase of institutions for education in that settlement during the last year, has been very great, that a French press and Journal, an Arabic press, a school for teaching the Arabic language and the French, at which a great many Jews attend, have been established. For the present year, the following improvements are projected:—the *Moniteur Algerien* will be published in both tongues.—the schools for teaching the Arabic language will be much extended, and there are to be added classes for propagating the French among the Arabs upon the principle of mutual instruction.—This system will be extended to Oran, Bona, and the other towns. One of the most lucrative branches of cultivation in India—that of indigo, will be introduced, it having been ascertained that the plant will not only thrive, but will be more productive than in the best provinces of Bengal.

The London Morning Chronicle of the 8th ult. has this article.—*Nat. Gaz.*

"The struggle which has been delayed in the hopes of some arrangement with the West Indians for the emancipation of their slaves, is about to commence. Mr. Fowell Buxton last night stated, that he had only withdrawn his notice of motion for the 19th upon the understanding that it was the intention of Government to introduce a measure of Emancipation satisfactory to the country.

"But he begged to assure them that no measure would be either safe or satisfactory to the nation, unless founded on the principle of entire and immediate emancipation [hear.] There was also a necessity that it should be introduced without delay. He hoped that the minds of his Majesty's Government were impressed with a conviction of the extreme danger which must ensue to our Colonies of the fearful chance of a servile war, if the present system were not put an end to without any unnecessary delay. He warned his Majesty's Government not to lose time in settling this question."

"This announcement will produce a strong sensation. A Servile War in the West Indies, with Martial Law in Ireland, is not a pleasant prospect."

From the Lancaster Journal, a Jackson Van Buren paper.

Duff Green and Samuel D. Ingham, are both in the city of Philadelphia. What mischief is now brewing? Have our *hints* rendered it necessary to devise some *new means* of circulating their *poison*. They had better leave Sec'y McKean out of their next scheme; he is not *adroit* enough, however willing, to manage such work *as they occasionally pass through his hands.*

The Editor of the Carlisle Republican says that the editor of this paper "with a host of other *blue light federalists* joined *our ranks* when the Banner of the Chieftain of Orleans was first displayed." This is a small error on the part of the Republican, we had hoisted the Jackson flag long before "*our party*," as the Republican calls them, had displayed the banner of the chieftain, so that it was "*our party*" *who joined us*—and how reluctantly, and with what ill grace, at the eleventh hour too, the Ingham or *Jacobin Democrats were forced*, by public opinion, into the Jackson ranks, cannot be forgotten, any more than their readiness to desert on any fitting occasion can be denied.

Charleston, (S. C.) April 8.

Important Decision.—The Appeal Court this morning reversed the decision of Judge Bay in Chambers, made in the case of George Cranstein, that an alien on application for citizenship *is bound to take an oath of allegiance to the State*, in addition to the oath required by act of Congress.—*Patriot.*

Extract of a Letter from South Carolina.

"I am a member of the State Convention, and have just returned from its session. In that body I heard expressions and opinions which convinced me that there was, and ever had been, lurking at the bottom of nullification, a fixed and settled design to dissolve the Union and set up a Southern Confederacy.

"The project has been abandoned for the present, in consequence of the disapprobation which it has met with from the Southern States. If they had shown any disposition to aid South Carolina in her unnatural struggle, she never would have accepted of Mr. Clay's modification of the Tariff."—*N. Y. American.*

Switzerland.—On the 28th January last, the Grand Council, at Zurich, was opened, and a new Federal Constitution for the Cantons was submitted. The President of the Council stated that a *closer Union* had been found indispensable for the very existence of the confederacy, and the political security of its members from external power.—*Nat. Gazette.*

A Silver Mine.—Yesterday we were shown a bar of nearly pure silver, which has been obtained from ore found in Sugarcreek township, in this county. The gentleman who found the mine, states that he took 27 lbs. of ore to Pittsburgh, and on being tried, yielded 1 1-2 lbs. of pure silver There is also a considerable quantity of copper in the vicinity, and he exhibited a piece, about 1-4 of a pound, which he had collected. The 27 lbs. of ore were obtained by one man, in one day's labor. The bar shown us, was worth about $20, and the mine will, no doubt, be very productive.—*Kittanning Advertiser, April 10.*

Sunday Schools.—The number of scholars connected with all Sunday Schools in the world is estimated at 1,800,000. There are in America about 60,000 teachers and from 400,000 to 500,000 children connected with the American Sunday School Union.—*Imperial Mag.*

Building Lots for sale at Auction.

A NUMBER of Building Lots, eligibly situated on the Beaver Road, in the town of Manchester, about a mile and a half from the Allegheny Bridge. The above lots will be sold on the premises, on FRIDAY, the 25th inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M.

For further particulars, apply to Mr. THOMAS BARLOW, or to Mr. JOHN SAMPSON, where a plan of the Lots can be seen.

Manchester, April 23.

REMOVAL.

H. P. SHOWARTZ & Co.

DRUGGISTS,

HAVE removed to the corner of Fifth and Market streets, where a general assortment of **Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dyestuffs, &c. &c.** will be constantly kept on hand, and which they offer, wholesale or retail, on the most reasonable terms. April 23—tf

In the Court of Common Pleas, of Allegheny county, of April Term, 1831, No. 196.

S. & J. THOMPSON, } vs. J. & H. WALLACE. } Venditioni Exponas.

And now, to wit: July 9th, 1831, Samuel Gormly, Esq., appointed Auditor, to appropriate the moneys in the hands of the Sheriff.—From the record.

WM. M'CANDLESS, *Pro.*

THE Auditor will attend at his office, in the Diamond, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Tuesday, the 7th May next, at 7 o'clock, P. M., for the purposes of his appointment.

SAMUEL GORMLY, *Auditor.*

April 23, 1833.—3t

EXHIBITION
OF
INDIAN PORTRAITS.

MR. CATLIN will endeavor to entertain the citizens of Pittsburgh, on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, next door to the Exchange, in the room formerly occupied by Mr. Sylvester, with the Exhibition of 100 Indian Portraits; explaining, at the same time, their peculiar manners, customs, &c.

BLACK HAWK,

And nine of his principal warriors, now prisoners of War at Jefferson Barracks, are amongst the number—the rest, consisting of the wildest tribes in North America, and entirely in their native costume, are—Sioux, Omahas, Ottoes, Pawnees, Riccarees, Mandans, Assinneboins, Crows, Ojibbeways, Konzas Peorias, Shiennes, Crees, Black Feet, Snakes, Flatheads, and others, all of which Mr. C. has been amongst, and painted his portraits from life. It is to be hoped that all visitors will be in, and seated by ½ past 7 o'clock.

Admission, 50 Cents.

April 23.

PITTSBURGH AND COAL HILL
TURNPIKE ROAD.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that Books will be opened in the city of Pittsburgh, from 9 o'clock in the morning until five o'clock in the afternoon, on Monday, the 27th day of May next, at the house of H. BADGLEY, in the Diamond, to receive subscriptions for the stock of the Company, authorised by a late act of Assembly to be incorporated, under the name of "THE PRESIDENT, MANAGERS, and COMPANY of the PITTSBURGH and COAL HILL TURNPIKE ROAD," "for the purpose of making an artificial road from the city of Pittsburgh, to a point at or near the house of W. Arthurs, Esq. in the county of Allegheny." And the said books shall be kept open during the same hours, for the space of six successive days: during which time, one or more of the undersigned commissioners will attend.

Harmar Denny, Walter Forward,
William Hays, Aaron Hart,
W. W. Irwin, Wm. Porter,
Wm. Arthurs, James Brown,
John D. Davis, Andrew Bayne.
Robt. Watson. COMMISSIONERS.

Pittsburgh, April 22, 1833—1m

HERBS.

AN assortment of carefully dried Medicinal and Culinary Herbs: put up in the neatest manner by the Shakers, among which are Lemon Balm, Hoarhound, Catnep, Peppermint, Spearmint, Pennyroyal, Rue, Sage, Tanzey, Summer Savory, Thoroughmost Hyssop, Sweet Marjorum, Wormwood, Digitalis, Lobelia Inflata,

NEW SPRING GOODS.

S. P. CHURCH & Co.

NO. 83 MARKET STREET,

HAVE just received, from New York and Philadelphia—
French and English Painted Muslins, of the latest Fashions;
do do Cambric Ginghams, do do
Hernani, Blonde Gauze, Merlin, Crape, Lachine, and other Fancy Hdkfs.;
Figured and Plain Gros de Naples, Gros de Swiss, Italian Lustrings;
Superior Pongee, for Ladies' Habits;
Super. Figured 4-4 Bobbinet Lace;
do do Swiss Muslins;
Splendid Painted Book Muslins, new style—for Dresses;
Green and White Blonde Gauze Veils;
Green Worst Barrege; Gauze, Cap and Bonnet Ribbons;
Bead Bags, Guards, and Purses;
400 Bunches of Seed and Cut Garnet Beads, for working Guards, &c.; comprising a greater variety than we have ever before offered.

Summer Cloths, French Bombazines, Circassions, plain and striped Mole Skin, Drillings, Wt. Satin, Jean, &c.

ALSO,

Blue, Black, Brown, Mulberry, and Mixed
BROAD CLOTHS,

With a general assortment of STAPLE DRY GOODS; all of which they offer for sale at the lowest market prices, for cash, or approved credit. Please call and examine, before making your purchases. April 19—6w

VALUABLE LAW LIBRARY.

THE Gentlemen of the Bar are respectfully informed that we have lately received, on consignment, an extensive Law Library, among which are some very valuable Reports. We are instructed to sell the books at the lowest prices.

JOHN I. KAY & Co.,
44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.
April 19—tf

JOSEPH FISCHGENS & Co.

NEW RECTIFYING ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 4, GRAY'S Row,

HAVE constantly on hand, and for sale—Alcohol, from Rectified Whiskey, Foreign and Domestic Brandy; Gin, Whiskey, Cordials of all descriptions: good cider; Vinegar by the barrel, or small; which, being manufactured by a person acquainted with the business, are presented as pure.
Pittsburgh, April 9, 1833—2m

LAMPS,

Opened, at the Carpet Warehouse,

NO. 17, MARKET STREET,

BRONZED ASTRAL LAMPS;
Suspending do do
1 and 2 Branch Mantel do in setts;
Single Mantel do
2, 3, & 4 Branch, store & church do
Crane-neck, Pulpit do
Students' and Desk do
Pullies, Chains, Hooks, Balls, &c. &c.
With all sizes Lamp Wicks.

A. M'FADDEN.
April 9—tf

LEWIS HUTCHISON,

HAVING associated HARVEY F. BOLLMAN with him in the Commission Business, it will in future be transacted at his Ware. House, No. 92 Front and 44 Water street, under the firm of

Lewis Hutchison & Co.

Who intend keeping on hand a general assortment of Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles, for sale at the lowest market prices. Their warehouse being large with a convenient enclosed yard for the storage of Pig Metal, Blooms, &c., they solicit consignments of these articles, also every description of country produce. Liberal advances made on consignments.
Jan. 25, 1833.—3m.

Notice.

THE Pittsburgh Light Artillery will hold an election for one First Lieutenant, to serve in Place of H. Campbell, resigned, at the house of John B. Bonville, Wood street, on Thursday, the 2d day of May.

By order,
A. McFARLAND.
April 16, 1833.—tE.

J. S. PEYTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE on the South side of the Diamond, two doors west of Market street.
April 16—3t

Fitz-George—New Novel.

FITZ-GEORGE—a Novel: in 2 vols.
2. Tales of Military Life: by the Author of 'The Subaltern:' in 1 vol.
3. Lives and Exploits of Banditti and Robbers, in all parts of the world. By C. Mac Farlane, new and complete Edition: in 2 vols.
4. Tales and Novels by Maria Edgeworth, volume 3.
5. Progress and Discovery on the more northern Coasts of America: by P. F. Tyther, Esq.; No. 53 Family Library.
6. Lectures on Dramatic Art and Literature: by A. W. Schlegel: in 1 vol.

The above New Works are just received, and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co.,
44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.
April 16—4t

H. HOLDSHIP & SON

HAVE removed their Wholesale Paper Ware House to No. 79, Third street, next door to their old stand.

☞The highest price given for Rags, Tanners' Scraps, and Scutching Tow.
March 22.—tf.

GEO. W. CARPENTER'S

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

A Valuable Remedy for Syphilis, Mercurial, and Scrophulous Diseases.

TWO Table Spoons full of the Fluid Extract, added to fifteen ounces of Simple Syrup, immediately produces a mixture similar to a pound of the Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla, and the same quantity added to fifteen ounces of water, instantly forms a mixture equivalent to a pint of Lisbon Diet Drink.

ALSO,

GEORGE W. CARPENTER'S

Compound Fluid Extract of Buchu,

For Diseases of the Bladder, Chronic Gonorrhoea, and Gleets of long standing.

For Sale at H. P. SCHWARTZ & CO's Drug Store, No. 42 Market street.
December 4, 1832.—tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers, having associated themselves together, under the firm of

Darlington & Peebles,

(Late B. Darlington) as Wholesale Dealers in FOREIGN & DOMESTIC HARDWARE,

No. 51 Market, between 3d & 4th streets,

Where they now have, and are receiving a general and splendid assortment of Cutlery, Plated and Tinned Saddlery, Plated Castors, do. Candle Sticks, Waiters, Snuffers and Trays, Shovels and Tongs, Astral, Stand, and Hanging Lamps, Hair Cloth for Sofas; together with all kinds of Birmingham goods, viz: Anvils, Vices, Steel, Mill & Cross Cut Saws, Shovels, Spades, and Axes. All which they offer on the most accommodating terms. Merchants and others are invited to call and examine.

ALSO,

A well selected assortment of Edge Tools,
BENCH AND MOULDING PLANES.

B. DARLINGTON,
ROBERT H. PEEBLES.

N. B. All those that are indebted to B. Darlington, either by Note or Book Account, will please call and settle, with as little delay as possible, and those having claims will present them for settlement.

B. DARLINGTON.
Nov. 20, 1832.—tf.

Pittsburgh Long & Short Hand WRITING ACADEMY.

H. WILLIAMS, Professor of Penmanship,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity, that he has opened a Writing Academy in *Irwin's Row, Corner of the Diamond and Market street,* (the room recently occupied by Mr. Gould,) where he will be happy to instruct Ladies and Gentlemen in the art of Writing, upon the most improved plans, both in LONG AND SHORT HAND. Specimens, mode of teaching, and terms, will be exhibited at the room.

Each Class in Long Hand, will be limited to 10; Gentlemen received all through the day and evening; Ladies, from 10 to 11 A. M., and from 4 till 5, P M. Among a number of recommendations, the following are deemed sufficient.

From Union College.—'The undersigned states with pleasure, that he has examined the principles of *Stenography*, as taught by Mr. M. T. C. Gould, and has witnessed the success with which the young gentlemen in College have attended to the acquisition of this art, under his instructions. The system is remarkably simple; the art is acquired with great facility, and is worthy of the attention and patronage of all literary men.'

ANDREW YATES,
Professor of Moral Philosophy, &c.

From Jefferson College.—'It gives me pleasure to recommend Mr. H. Williams, as amiable in his deportment, and deserving of public patronage; his system of Penmanship appears to me to have the merit, above any which I have examined, of being reducible to, and taught by strict rule. I am of opinion, therefore, that its obvious advantages in this particular, must finally introduce it into general use.'

Rev. JOHN H. KENNEDY,
April 5—6t *Professor of Mathematics.*

OFFICE OF THE ALLEGHENY BRIDGE COMPANY, April 3, 1833.

AN Election for a President and ten Managers, a Treasurer, and a Clerk of the Company, for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny river, at Pittsburgh, will be held at the Toll House, on Monday, the 6th day of May next, to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M. JOHN SNYDER,
Clerk and Treasurer, pro tem.
April 5—1mo

THE WESTERN FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

UNDER the Superintendance of *William B. Lacey, D. D.*, is prepared for the reception of Pupils at any time.

The design of the Institute is to impart an accurate and thorough knowledge of all the solid and polite branches of female education; and, having engaged teachers of distinguished learning and accomplishments, the President hopes to fulfil the design.

The expense of board and tuition, in the Institute, will vary, according to the branches taught, from $120 to $200 per annum.

Of the qualifications of Dr. *Aikin*, who is employed as a teacher of the Natural Sciences, the learned and well known Prof. Eaton thus speaks: 'If you want a pretty good practical mathematician, one of the best botanists in America, an experimental chemist, of the first order, a very superior Geologist, Mineralogist, and Zoologist, you have him in Dr. *William Aikin*.'

For the practical results of the Institute, so far as time has afforded an opportunity for their developement, Dr. Lacey respectfully refers to the following communication:

—

Mr. Craig—Permit us, sir, through your columns, to convey to the public an expression of the high gratification afforded by a recent visit to the 'Western Female Collegiate Institute,' under the charge of the Rev. William B. Lacey, and opened for the reception of pupils about six months ago.

We attended, on the 22d ult., the first examination of the Students, and deem it an act of justice to the learned and indefatigable gentleman at the head of the Institution, as well as important to western parents, that there should be given a public and responsible assurance of the high promise of this New Seminary.

The Young Ladies were examined in Rhetoric, Moral, Mental, and Natural Philosophy, Criticism, and Belles Lettres, Geography, and the use of the Globes, Arithmetic, the French Language, and other studies, essential to a polite and finished education. In all, and by all, great readiness and proficiency were exhibited. In the French Language, the peculiar advantage of learning its accent and idiom from a lady, who had herself acquired a knowledge of it in early youth, under the most favorable auspices, was evident from the accuracy and distinctness of the pronunciation of her pupils.

In mental improvement, every facility which deep acquirement and a most happy mode of imparting instruction can bestow, is here offered to the Student, and in the refined and winning elegancies of female deportment, an example is constantly presented, which cannot fail to attract, and impress itself lastingly upon those within its influence.

Indeed, we know of no advantage peculiarly desirable in an Institution of the kind, which this does not seem to possess.

Respectfully, sir, your most ob't serv'ts,
GEORGE UPFOLD, D. D.
EDWARD Y. BUCHANAN,
CHARLES SHALER,
T. B. DALLAS,
JAMES S. CRAFT,
O. METCALF,
J. K. M'NICKLE,
NATH'L RICHARDSON,
JOHN D. DAVIS,
WM. WADE.

March 12.—tf

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 8, for 1833, to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, 20th of April, 1833: Yates & M'Intyre, Managers. 66 Number Lottery: Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000	$30,000
1	20,000	20,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	3,000	3,000
1	1,320	1,320
10	1,000	10,000
10	500	5,000
10	400	4,000
10	300	3,000
20	250	5,000
55	200	5,500
56	100	5,600
56	80	4,480
112	70	7,840
2296	40	91,840
15400	10	154,000
45760 tickets.		$366,080

Tickets, $10—Shares in proportion.

Orders from abroad, enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

When five dollars or more is sent for tickets, postage need not be paid.

Packages of wholes and shares prepared, and will be sold by certificate or otherwise.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address
GEORGE A. COOK,
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.

Where was sold, a few weeks since, the splendid capital prize of SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS; and where has been sold and paid, Prizes amounting to upwards of ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS!!
April 9, 1833.

OFFICE for the purchase and sale of Gold, Silver, Notes, Bills of Exchange, Stocks, &c.; No. 68 WOOD STREET. Western, and every description of Bank Note Paper, purchased at a low rate of discount.

WANTED,

Doubloons, Sovereigns, Guineas, Napoleons, Thalers, Eagles, Louisd'ors, Bank of England Notes, at high premiums.

6 per cent. allowed on Special Deposits, in sums not less than $100, to remain 30 days or more. Drafts and Notes of hand collected.

GEO. A. COOK, Exchange Broker.
April 9, 1833.

REMOVAL.

TASSEY & CHURCH

HAVE Removed to the extensive Ware-Houses, Numbers 108 and 110, Second, between Wood and Smithfield streets, lately occupied by Messrs. Cochran & Irwin, where they intend keeping constantly on hands, a full supply of all articles in the

GROCERY LINE,

TOGETHER WITH AN ASSORTMENT OF
JUNIATA IRON AND NAILS, COPPER, TIN PLATE, AND WIRE.

Feb. 12, 1833.—tf

TO LET,

THE Large Rooms in the brick building on the south west corner of Market and Fourth streets, occupied by the Pennsylvania Museum; immediate possession given. Enquire at the Museum. Feb. 5.

FOR SALE,

THE MANSION HOUSE of the late Alexander Johnston, Jr., Esquire, deceased, now in the tenure of S. Colwell, Esquire.

WILLIAM HAYS, } *Ex'rs.*
JOHN SNYDER, }

Jan. 4, 1833.—tf

CANVASSED HAMS.

JUST received, in superior order, 1000 CANVASSED HAMS—for sale by
JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.,
Nov. 13—tf Water street.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission
WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.
Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR E. C. S. SUGG,

SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,

(From London, and recently of Baltimore,)

HAS Removed from his residence in Irwin street, to No. 57 Liberty street, corner of Virgin alley, *(the house lately occupied by Doctor J. S. Irwin,)* where he continues the practice of his profession, in all its various branches. Dr. S. will keep for sale a choice assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, &c. Also, Family Medicines of his own compounding and selection. April 22—tf

OFFICE

FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF GOLD, SILVER, AND NOTES.

WANTED, AT HIGH PREMIUMS,

American Gold,	Guineas,
Sovereigns,	Ducats,
Doubloons,	Napoleons,
Guilders,	Len Thalers,
Louisd'ors,	Johannes.

Every description of Bank Note Paper discounted at the lowest rates:

Drafts and Notes of hand collected.

Interest allowed on Special Deposits.

Certificates issued payable in 30, 60, or 70 days after date, with interest.

GEORGE A. COOK.
Oct. 23 Exchange Broker.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE

IN ALLEGHENY TOWN.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell a number of building lots, handsomly situated, being bounded by Ohio street, Sandusky street, and Gay alley.

The terms of payment will be made known, and a plan of the lots shown to any person, on application to the subscriber, living in Allegheny town, or to Mr. John Irwin, at his Rope Warehouse, corner of Liberty and Fourth streets, in Pittsburgh. ALEXANDER SEMPLE.
Pittsburgh, April 20, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in law, *John E. Park*, into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead; and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay.
January 21.

TO RENT,

THE Two Three Story Brick Stores, erected by the subscriber, in Wood street, on Sturgeon's Lots. Possession given on the first of April. Apply to GEORGE A. COOK,
March 22. No. 68, Wood street, Pittsburgh.

A THERMOMETER, made by Fisher, Philadelphia, was taken from the door check of the subscriber, on Sunday evening, between dark and nine o'clock. The thief will probably endeavor to exchange it for cash. Information relating to either is requested.

JAMES R. SPEER.
Jan. 22, 1833. No. 130 Wood street.

11 BALES SPANISH MOSS—Just received and for sale low, by
GEO. COCHRAN, of R'd,
January 29, 1833. No. 26 Wood street.

WANTED,

A STEAM ENGINE, of from 3 to 5 horse power. Enquire at
S. J. SYLVESTER'S.
March 19.

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTH-ACHE.—The subscribers, having united in the purchase of all Dr. Thomas White's right, (as expressed in his Letters Patent, obtained of the United States, on the 29th July, 1829,) to make and sell the said White's Celebrated Tooth-Ache Drops, in the county of Allegheny, are prepared to supply the city and county with any quantity of said Drops, and warrant them *genuine.*—Sold at Retail, by E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist, at his office, No 70 Fourth street; Wholesale, by JOHN HANNEN & Co., corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

E. HALE, Dentist,
J. HANNEN, Druggist.

☞The subscriber, in his practice as a Dentist, having successfully and to a considerable extent used "Doctor T. White's Vegetable Tooth Ache Drops," can recommend them, when *genuine*, as superior to any other remedy now in use. If obtained of the subscriber, a *cure is guarantied.*

A certificate of the Patentee may be seen at the office of the subscriber, No. 70 Fourth street, near Wood; where all Dental operations will be performed to the satisfaction of the patient, or no charges required.

E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist.
April 15—tf

J. CHISLETT,

Professor of Music & Painting,

Penn Street, Corner of Garrison Alley,
PITTSBURGH.

J. C. begs, most respectfully, to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh, that he has opened a school for teaching Drawing and Painting, in all their various styles; and he hopes, from the patronage he has already received, and by assiduous attention, to merit his share of public support.

A Ladies' Class will be attended to on every Tuesday and Friday morning, at 9 o'clock; and Gentlemen's at 2 o'clock on the same days.

Lessons will be given on the Piano Forte, Harp, and Singing, at his residence, or attendance on private families.

N. B.—Piano Fortes Tuned and Repaired.
March 26—3m

Valuable Real Estate in the Market.

FOR SALE,

TWENTY-TWO LOTS, handsomely situated on Grant's hill, in Hoge's extension, near the tunnnel.

Upwards of forty lots in the village of Lawrenceville.

A number of valuable lots situate on the Monongahela river, and on either side of the extension of Second street, adjacent to the city.

Two valuable tracts of land, situate about 7 miles from Pittsburgh, near the Washington Turnpike Road and Chartier's creek.

The lot of ground, in Pittsburgh, on which the old banking-house now stands. Terms of payment will be made easy. Apply to
A. BRACKENRIDGE,
April 6—tf At the Office B. U. S.

Lots for Sale or Lease.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, on accommodating terms, a few Lots of Ground, containing about Ten Acres each.

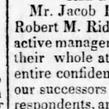
Also, for Rent, from the 1st of April next, Thirty Acres of Land, well watered, and enclosed with board fence, having thereon a good Brick Dwelling House, with suitable offices—all of which is handsomely situated near East Liberty—5 miles from the city.

☞For terms, and further particulars, apply to the proprietor, No. 194 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

JAMES LAUGHLIN.
December 7, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.

CHRIS'R MAGEE having taken his nephew, C. L. MAGEE, into partnership, the public are respectfully informed that the business heretofore conducted by him will be continued under the firm of C. & C. L. MAGEE, at the old stand, No. 40 Market street, between Second and Third streets, where they will keep a constant supply of HATS, of the first rate workmanship, and of the newest fashion, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.



CHRIS'R MAGEE,
C. L. MAGEE.
Pittsburgh, may 10, 1831—tf

E. HALE, SURGEON DENTIST,

HAS removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Saml. P. Darlington, No. 71 in Fourth street, next door to the corner of Wood st. where he will be happy to wait upon those who may require his professional services, in all its various branches.

N. B.—For sale, a superior Tooth Powder. Also, J. White's Tooth Ache Drops.
March 10, 1832.—tf

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm o LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms:

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.
Pittsburgh, may 21, 1829—tf.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James Sample, Esq., late of Ross township, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and all creditors are requested to present their claims to the subscribers.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT OF LAND, situated on the Allegheny river and Pennsylvania canal, three miles above Pittsburgh, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which are cleared and in good order, on which are a good barn and orchard.

The Docket of the deceased is placed in the hands of Thomas Sample, Esq. of Allegheny.

THOMAS SAMPLE, } *Ex'rs.*
WILLIAM SAMPLE, }

Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed o their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.

JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of *Towne & Gazzam*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted are requested to make payment to A. H. Gazzam, who is authorised to settle the business of the firm, and those having claims will present the same to him for adjustment and payment.

JOHN TOWNE.
Mobile, may 15, 1831. [June 3.—tf.]

GLASS WARE.

BAKEWELLS AND ANDERSON inform their friends and the public, that they have made a reduction in the prices of their Glassware, and have now on hand a complete assortment of Plain, Cut, and Prest Glass of every description.

Also—Plain, Cut, and Prest Bureau Knobs, and a variety of Japan, Britannia, and Plated Castor Frames—received direct from the manufactories.

BAKEWELLS & ANDERSON.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 5, 1833.—3m.

The American Plough Boy.

THIS is a small agricultural paper, designed more particularly for those who do not choose to take a more expensive work, and yet are desirous to understand how others manage agricultural affairs. It will in a measure be confined to giving details of the *practical operations* of practical farmers, rather than the speculations of the more scientific. It will draw considerably upon the columns of the New York Farmer and American Gardener's Magazine, as well as other agricultural publications. It will also give many interesting items of news, and occurrences of the day, and devote one page out of four to advertisements, if required.

Terms, $1 50 per annum, in advance, to *single* subscribers; or twelve copies will be sent for $15, if paid in *advance*. All communications for the *American Plough Boy* may be addressed to the Proprietor, D. K. MINOR.

KISKEMINITAS SALT.

700 Barrels very fair REFINED SALT—just received and for sale by
GEO. COCHRAN, of R'd,
Who will be constantly supplied with this article, suitable for retailers and family use.
April 2—9t

CIRCULAR.

THE undersigned, late of the firm of Cochran & Irwin, having purchased the interest of Messrs. Dobbin & Irwin, and taken the house lately occupied by them, corner of Market and Water streets, is now prepared to transact a

General Commission and Forwarding Business.

All consignments, or orders, addressed to him, will meet with prompt attention, and every exertion will be made to promote the interest and secure the confidence of those who may entrust him with business.

A good assortment of *Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles*, at Manufacturers' prices, always on hand. JAMES IRWIN.
Pittsburgh, February 1, 1833.—tf

We take pleasure in recommending to our friends and customers, our successor, Mr. James Irwin, to whom we have sold our interest, and transferred our business. From our long acquaintance with Mr. Irwin, and entire confidence in his integrity and ability, we are well assured that he will give general satisfaction.

HAMILTON R. DOBBIN,
JAMES S. IRWIN.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 1, 1833.

DOCTOR ROBERT'S

☞*WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.*☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn, It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE,

From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*, and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26 tf.

Receiving & Forwarding House,

NEW ORLEANS

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.
October 26, 1830—tf.

TILT HAMMERED SPADES & SHOVELS

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality. Also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.
Corner of Fourth and Wood streets.
march 22, 1831.—tf

GEO. W. CARPENTER'S

COMPOUND SYRUP OF LIVERWORT,

A SAFE and Valuable Medicine for Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Consumption, and Liver Complaints.

Most of the medicines made use of for the above diseases are of a stimulating nature, composed generally of Resins and Balsams, in alcoholic solutions, which, although sometimes giving temporary relief, in almost every instance where they are freely used, aggravate the disease, and reduce the strength of the patient.

This article possesses superior advantages over these preparations, its action being of a tonic, invigorating and strengthening nature, thus overcoming the disease by promoting expectoration, and gradually increasing the strength of the patient, and thus, without being attended with any unpleasant effects: it also agrees with the stomach, in all cases, and is a pleasant medicine to take.

Sold by
H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.
No. 42 Market Street.
Dec. 4, 1832.—tf

JOHN BLAIR,

Furrier & Cap Manufacturer,

NO. 136 LIBERTY STREET,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced the above Business, in the house formerly occupied by Wm. Morgan, Hatter, next door to W. Closey's Shoe Store, a few doors from the corner of St. Clair street, where he is manufacturing all descriptions of

Men's & Youths' Cloth, Leather, and Fur
CAPS

Of the latest Fashions, suitable for this season of the year; made of the best materials; well adapted for merchants and others, and sold cheaper than any establishment in the United States, and forwarded to all parts of the country.

He has at present on hand a Large Supply of

Men's	Boys'
Lustre Seal Caps;	Russian Octagon Tops;
Sea Otter do	English Flush do
Black Hair Seal do	American Opera do
Brown do. do	Belgian Signet do
Gray do. do	Jackson Patent do
Cloth.	*English Turbans,*
German Swag Tops;	Of Lustre Seal;
French Tiara do	Chinchilla;
English Baloon do	Cloth, Velvet;
American Rifle do	French Merino, &c.

Leather Opera, Round & Octagon, of various shapes.

N. B. Will receive, in a few days, a large assortment of Furs, viz: Pelerines, Cloak Collars.
December 4.—1y

WANTED,

A FEW THOUSAND SOVEREIGNS—Also, 500 pounds in Bank of England Notes. Every description of Bank Note Paper discounted at low rates. Certificates issued on Special Deposits, bearing interest from date. Sums not received less than 100 dollars, nor for a less period than 30 days, or longer than one year.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
February 26.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Within the city of Pittsburgh; some of the property is improved, and some unimproved. Inquire of
B. DARLINGTON,
March 19, 1833. No. 54, Market st.

MUSIC STORE,

Number Nine Fifth Street,

THREE DOORS FROM MARKET.

PIANO FORTES, MUSIC, AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, *at Eastern Prices.*

THE Subscribers have constantly on hand an extensive assortment of Piano Fortes, of the latest and most improved patterns, with and without Metalic Plate, which they can warrant to purchasers to stand in any climate. All the new publications of Music for the Piano Forte, Harp, Guitar, Violin, Flute, &c. &c. received as soon as published, with all the old Standard Music, making as large a collection, and as select as any in the Western country.

Musical Instruments, of all kinds, at Wholesale or Retail—Violins, Violincellos, Double Basses. Guitars: Flutes; Clarionetts; Flageolets, double and single; Octave Flutes; Fifes; Kent Bugles; Trumpets; French Horns; Trombones; Bass Horns; Bassoons; Post Horns; Bass and Snare Drums; Tamborines; Bird Organs; Musical Snuff Boxes; Harmonicas; Violin Bows; Bow Hair; Violin Strings; Harp Strings; Piano Wire; Clarionett and Bassoon Reeds; Music Paper; Music Pens; Music Desks, &c. &c.

Two Superior Church Organs, with 5 and 6 stops. Music copied and arranged for Military Bands—to Societies, Merchants, Seminaries, and Military Bands, a liberal deduction will be made.

The attention of Merchants, Professors, and Amateurs, as well as the patronage of the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh is respectfully solicited. SMITH & MELLOR.

N. B. Piano Fortes and Instruments tuned and repaired—Old Pianos taken in part for new ones.
Jan. 25, 1833.—3m.

PATENT PLANING MACHINE.—The right to use this valuable machine, invented and patented by William Woodworth, and known as Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine, may be obtained on application to the subscriber for the counties of Allegheny, Butler, Beaver, Washington, Green, Fayette, Somerset, Cambria, Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield, M'Kean, Warren, Venango, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania. That part of Maryland lying west of the Blue Ridge; all that part of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge, except the county of Ohio. The whole of the state of Ohio except the counties of Hamilton, Butler, and Montgomery. The whole of the state of Kentucky, except the counties of Jefferson, Boone, Oldham, Gallatin, and Campbell. The whole of Indiana, except the counties of Floyd, Clark, Jefferson, Dearborn, and Switzerland. The whole of the state of Illinois, and the territory of Michigan. Rights to use the machine in that part of the United States, named above, will be sold by the single county or in larger districts. As it is presumed that no one will purchase without seeing the machine at work, a description of it is deemed annecessary. Should any person, however, wish to purchase, and find it inconvenient to visit the places where it is in operation, a machine will be furnished, warranted to plane, tongue and groove, and bring to an exact width and thickness, a white pine board of 12 feet long, and of any width from 1 to 14 inches, in one minute and ten seconds, or an oak board of the same dimensions in 2 minutes and 10 seconds. Machines may be seen at work in the cities of New Orleans, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and others at the south and east, at Wheeling, Virginia, and at the saw mill of Messrs. Irwin & Heron, in this city.

Persons desiring to purchase will have the certificates of scientific and practical men who have seen it at work, in the different places in which it has been put up, forwarded to them. They give their opinion as to the great value of the invention state the time they have seen boards dressed by this machine, and describe the quality of the work as compared with that performed by hand labor.

LEONARD CHESTER,
Acting for the Proprietor.
Pittsburgh Hotel, April 19, 1831.

BAIRD & BALDWIN,

Shipping and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

NO. 7 COMMERCIAL ROW.

☞*Refer to—*
ALLEN & GRANT, *Pittsburgh.*
C. MACALLISTER, Jr. & Co., *Cincinnati.*
A. G. JAUDON & Co., *or*
MACALLISTER & YORK, *Philadelphia.*
WHITALL, JAUDON & Co., *or*
YORK, MACALLISTER & Co., *New Orleans.*
July 10, 1832.—tf

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC ELIXER.

ONE of the most agreeable and efficacious Medicines ever discovered for the permanent cure of those chronic states of derangement of the stomach, constituting that miserable disease called Dyspepsia.

The basis of this Elixer is vegetables, and perfectly innocent in its operation; it destroys that sour state of the stomach, the instant it is taken, and stops the morbid secretion, by giving strength to the muscular fibre of that important organ, by which means the peristaltic motion of the intestines is increased, and the costiveness obviated; a new action is given to the system, which puts an end to a train of distressing nervous sensations.

Another form of the disease in which the Elixer is admirably calculated to relieve, is the decline of fever, where the stomach will not bear the ordinary strengthening medicines indicated in such cases, it has the surprising effect of giving vigor, and restoring the natural secretions of the body, without increasing the febrile state. Not the least danger is to be apprehended from exposure to cold, while under the use of this medicine, nor will it interrupt necessary employment of the patient a single hour.

☞A number of cases of cures performed by the Anti-Dyspeptic Elixer in the vicinity of Pittsburgh can be given.

For sale by H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co., No. 42 Market street. August 24, 1832.—tf

Book and Stationery Store.

M. P. O'HERN,

HAVING purchased the entire Stock of CRAMER & SPEAR, in the *Bookselling and Book Binding* business, will continue at the old stand, No. 54, Franklin Head, Wood Street, where orders for every variety of Book and Job Printing and Bookbinding will be received and executed with neatness and despatch.

On hand a large assortment of School, Chap, and Miscellaneous Books; also, Stationery in all its variety.

Country Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. ☞Rags taken in exchange for Books and Paper.

N. B. *Steam Boat Books and Merchants' Account Books* Bound and Ruled to any given pattern, on the shortest notice.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1832.

☞The Subscribers very respectfully recommend the Patronage of their former Customers to their Successor, M. P. O'Hern, at their old stand